THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 225

••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Textile Report Fails To Suit New England On North-South Wage

Cabinet Board Favors Continued Study of All Conditions

Research Backed

Purchase and Retirement of Obsolete Equipment Is Recommended

Continuance of the cotton processing tax and but passing allusion to the North and South wage differential problem featured the report of the special cabinet textile committee, transmitted to Congress this afternoon by President Roosevelt. The report, long eagerly awaited in New England, came as a disappointment to textile leaders who had held high hopes that the present crisis in the local industry would be alleviated with issuance of the report.

Dispatches from Washington indicated to many New England observers that politics had played an important part in determining the factors of the report. It was thought that by passing over the matter of lower wages in the South than in the North and sending the message to Congress just before adjournment was scheduled that the Administration made an obvious effort to send southern Congressmen home content that Mr. Roosevelt has no designs on increased southern prosperity, even if it is—as many northerners assert—at New England's expense.

Upholds Processing Taxes

The recommendation to continue the processing tax negatives the demands for an immediate end of transformation of this subsidy. These demands had come largely from New England, so the report was displeasing on that score, too.

Moreover, the committee went into the subject of obsolescence—a New England sore spot. It was suggested that obsolescent machinery be retired by industrial contribution to a fund for the purpose—a constructive, in the opinion of many, recommendation.

Recommendations

The 11 points gone into by the committee follow:

1. Reduction of excess capacity and obsolescence by limiting the hours of machine operation, a leasing system for retiring surplus equipment, and purchase and retirement of the most obsolete units.

2. A "voluntary and friendly agreement with Japan on limitations of shipments of cotton products to the American market." This is reccommended because similar agreements have previously worked well, NIRA import curbs are no longer legal, and flexible tariff provisions are deemed too broad.

3. Improvement of export trade not by granting a subsidy of 7 cents a pound, as requested by some manufacturers, but through stabilization of world currencies, gradual reduction of tariff barriers, and better catering by American manufacturers to the special needs of foreign markets.

Purchase of Cotton

4. Government purchase of cotton goods for relief and other purposes, anticipated as far in advance as possible.

5. Basic research, with Government aid, into increasing the use of cotton textiles generally.

6. Change to net weight trading instead of gross weight trading, thus to promote economics and make possible bale covering with cotton.

7. In case the cotton loan policy ends, a study of substitutes to give its stability to the textile end of the business by better hedging systems, improvement of the futures markets, etc.

8. Continuance of the processing tax "during the economic emer-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Four Points

"IT ADDS insult to injury," commented William E. A. Batty, head of the New Bedford Textile Council, on the cabinet committee report today.

The report rubbed against New England desires on the following points:

1. North and South wage differentials were only casually mentioned.

2. Continuance of the processing tax was advised.

3. Recommendations that obsolescent machinery be retired was stressed.

4. Japanese competition would be controlled only by voluntary agreement with Japan under the committee's plan.

Germany Gains By European Embroilment

Germany's Position Shows Rapid Improvement in Recent Months

Special articles by Monitor writers on the subject, "Europe Today," were run Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of last week and Monday of this week. Others will follow, presenting a composite picture of the status of political and economic conditions in Europe today.

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's position in European affairs has changed more rapidly and more to its own advantage than that of any other state during the past few months.

Germany today is a vital factor in the shaping of the international future, as it had not been since 1918. A nation of 67,000,000 people, occupying such a strategic geo-political situation could never have been completely excluded from any lasting decisions on this continent. But the conditions following the last war and the reaction abroad of the first two years of National Socialist rule were such as to make its strength only passively felt.

Steps on the Way

With the success of its bold policy of taking its "equal status in arms" by an open breach of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty and rearming through the reintroduction of conscription, Germany made its first important advance toward active participation in European affairs. In this it had been greatly helped by the changes in the general situation, especially by the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, which has seriously shaken the post-war political alignments on this continent, and almost simultaneously there came the naval agreement between England and Germany which settled the most serious difference existing between these two states. To England the greatest importance of this accord must appear as a definite start toward world naval understanding by limitation; to Germany it indicates clearly the end of any attempted encirclement in Europe, a break with the system of collective agreements to which Great Britain was pledged and the hope of still closer co-operation in the future.

Germany has by today worked its way back slowly but surely into the concert of Europe as much through lack of common policy by the so-called Versailles powers as by its own stubborn determination to work in its own way for the fulfilment of what it considers its international aspirations as a leading European nation.

Reich Reaches Out

Germany's foreign policy, because of these aspirations and because of its central position in this continent, is vitally concerned not only with its relations to its neighbors, in general, but also those with France, Italy and Russia, in particular.

Much speculative thinking has been devoted to the question as to whether this policy continues to be that laid down in "Mein Kampf." Be that as it may, it is clear that whatever written therein accords with German necessity will be carried through as far as possible; with England, a policy of good will and understanding; with France, some hard words were said by Adolf Hitler about the state in 1925, but since then he has offered France a non-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 6
Financial—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Radio Timetable	2
Weather	3
Events Tonight	3
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	9
"He that hath no money" [With Norwegian Translation]	
Radio Review	13
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Reds to Push New Campaign On Capitalism

Comintern Adjourns Moscow Meeting With Stern Pronouncements

Growth Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 21—The Russian Communist attitude toward the question of whether the Communist program in other countries can be attained by violence or not was clearly revealed today by the Communist organ Pravda, commenting upon the Communist International's world congress which adjourned yesterday.

Pravda declared:

"We desire Communists to learn as soon as possible to swim in the rough waters of class struggle. Capitalism will not perish automatically. It will not yield voluntarily to the advancing working class. Capitalism must be pushed forcibly into its grave."

Delegates from 65 countries stormily cheered the Russian, Dimitri Manuilsky, when he declared, "Our party and people will stand firm in the trials which history may have in store for us and every one of us will support the cause of international proletarianism to our last drop of blood."

As further evidence of Russia's hearty support of efforts to overthrow existing forms of government by force or otherwise, Joseph Stalin and five other important Russian leaders again accepted membership in the Executive Committee of the Comintern.

Figures were presented to show that Comintern parties outside of Russia gained 300,000 members since 1928, now numbering 758,000. This increase includes Chinese Communists. Expansion into the American hemisphere was indicated by the admission of new parties representing Peru, Colombia, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and the decision to consider applications from Panama, Ecuador and Haiti. Other new parties admitted represented the Philippines and Indo-China.

"Coddling Communism" is the subject of the leading article in this week's Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor. It is written by William Henry Chamberlin, for some years Monitor correspondent at Moscow.

U. S. 'Reds' Named To Lead Comintern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, Aug. 21

TWO American Communists were appointed to the Executive Committee of the Communist International at its closing session, which adjourned here yesterday—Earl Browder and William Foster.

Georg Dimitroff, the Bulgarian Communist who attained fame in the Reichstag fire trial in Germany, and who is now a Soviet citizen, permanently resident in Moscow, was voted into the committee as "foremost leader of the Comintern," although he was not named chairman as had been expected. This post was not filled at this time.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, Aug. 21

Neutrality—Resolution Voted by Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A last-minute Senate drive for neutrality legislation resulted today in passage of a resolution providing:

Mandatory embargo on arms to all belligerents; permanent system of licenses for munitions making and munitions export; American ships not to carry arms to belligerents; American citizens to travel at their own risk on belligerent vessels; presidential power to exclude warring submarines from ports.

In the past, neutrality has usually ended under the impact of blunt facts—arms trade with belligerents, impressment of American seamen, sinking of belligerent ships carrying American passengers, and injuries to trade with fighters. The Senate resolution strikes at these factors.

Filibuster tactics have brought Senate recognition of the neutrality move, after it was thought dropped this session. But the Administration and the House are yet to be reckoned with.

Administration and House policy: Page 1.

Italo-Ethiopian—Rome Plans Geneva Offensive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy will attend the League Council meeting in September to demand Ethiopia's expulsion from the League of Nations, it is authoritatively learned.

By this démarche Il Duce hopes to forestall Council condemnation of his policy. Acceptance of Italian charges that Ethiopia has not fulfilled conditions laid down for League membership would make a mandate likely. Italy would press her claims to hold the mandate. If Ethiopia is not ejected, Italy is said to plan quitting the League. In any case, Il Duce is determined to use enough armed force to impose his demands on Haile Selassie's empire.

London: Ramsay MacDonald called the present situation the most serious since 1914, as he arrived for the emergency Cabinet meeting tomorrow on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Italy expects to attend council: Page 1.

Judgeship—Bill Signed by President

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday signed the omnibus judgeship bill. It makes permanent 15 temporary federal district judgeships in 10 states, including Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

Speed—British Drivers Head for Utah

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP)—Two British speed merchants, Sir Malcolm Campbell and Capt. George Eyston, sailed today bound for the salt flats of Utah, where they will attempt to lower automobile speed records. Sir Malcolm, in addition to aiming for 300 miles an hour, will use instruments never tried before to obtain data on wind and rolling resistance. Captain Eyston said his objective will be to raise the world speed record for one hour. Then he plans to go out for the 24-hour record held by John Cobb.

Bomber—Plane Clocks 1975 Nonstop Miles

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Completing the 1975 miles nonstop from Seattle, Wash., in exactly nine hours, the giant army mystery bomber landed here at 3:45 p. m., E. S. T., yesterday. The average speed over this distance is believed a record for heavy planes.

Efficiency—Rate of 74.8 Put on Relief Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Work on emergency aid projects in New York State is only 74.8 per cent as efficient as that done under contract standards. New York City has only a 64 per cent efficiency average. Cost in the State is 35 per cent higher than it would be under average contractual conditions. These facts emerge from a report by the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, made public today.

Qualification of its efficiency estimate was contained in the report, however. It stressed that the nature of these relief projects made impossible maintenance of standards such as prevail where labor was continuous and fully qualified, and where the right to employ and discharge is absolute. In its appraisal of the quality of finished work, it says that 23 per cent was "very good," 72.2 per cent "satisfactory," and 4.8 per cent "poor." Ninety-five per cent of the projects were found worth while and desirable.

Paderewski—To Give World Radio Recital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Paderewski is going on the air for the first time. From the living room of his villa at Morges, between Geneva and Lausanne, on the shore of Lake Geneva, he will play an all-Chopin concert for 90 minutes, Saturday, Oct. 12. The international radiocast was arranged by the Société Roman de Radiodiffusion. American handling is over the WJZ network of the National Broadcasting Company, from 10:30 to 12 noon, E. S. T.

No other concerts are planned by the Polish pianist this year. Fritz Kreisler now remains the only world-famed artist to refuse going on the air.

Zionists—Conference Protests Reich Race Policy

LUCERNE, Switz. (AP)—The World Zionist leader, Dr. Nahum Sokolow, with almost the first words of his presidential speech last night shattered rumors that the nineteenth biennial Zionist Congress would sidestep the situation of German Jews, out of deference to delegates from the Reich.

"Germany," he declared, "is the very focus of the anti-Semitic movement. The Jews there are playthings of legislation and, at times, also of mob excesses. The campaign against Judaism in Germany is not slacken-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Curley Names Dolan to Probe City Finances

Former City Treasurer Was Once on Verge of Inquiry on Stock Sales

Boston Today—*also sees*—Rural mail carriers here in convention campaign for better roads—Grand jury indict three charged with PWA frauds—Goodwin suspend 48 more licenses for drunken driving—Mansfield propose two-minute silent prayer as tribute to Will Rogers.

***Boston Jolted*—Governor Astounds by Audacity**

Many of Governor Curley's actions have set the public back on its collective heels, but few have occasioned such a jolt as the appointment today of Edmund L. Dolan to head a special recess commission to investigate the finances of the city of Boston.

All Boston remembers that Mr. Dolan, former city treasurer and close friend of the Governor, was on the opposite end of just such an investigation. Only last winter several Republican legislators attempted to obtain a legislative investigation of security sales to the city of Boston during Mr. Dolan's reign as city treasurer.

Mr. Dolan was particularly desired as a witness in an investigation conducted last winter by the Boston Finance Commission before it was reconstituted with Curley appointees.

The Governor flanked this appointment with a series of others.

Dr. Morris Peterson, Worcester clergyman, was appointed as a member of the commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industry. Dr. Peterson is remembered as the Governor's nominee for the State Commissioner of Correction, whose nomination was rejected by the council.

Frank H. Poor of Swampscott and J. Arthur Moriarty, of Boston, labor leader, were also appointed to the commission which was enlarged by this year's Legislature.

As members of the state commission established to handle the affairs of Millville and Mashpee, the Governor nominated Henry P. Long, Commissioner of Taxation, Theodore N. Waddell, Director of the State Division of Accounts, and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University, a member of the Governor's brain trust, was appointed to the special commission to investigate the sliding scale system of gas, electric and telephone rate making. Elliot Earl, of Melrose, and Abraham B. Webber, member of the State Public Utilities Commission, also will be members of that commission.

***Mails*—Rural Carriers Push Good Secondary Roads**

On the map they're just little red and blue lines, but to 10,000 rural

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Only Three Big Bills Remain For Congress' Final Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Shaking itself loose from filibuster threats, Congress continues its headlong rush toward adjournment today advancing by significant steps several momentous pieces of pending legislation.

During the past 24 hours two of the five measures so long deadlocked in conference were blasted out by compromise agreement. Only the formality of House and Senate acceptance of agreements worked out by their representatives in conference is now needed to send both the highly significant "wealth-redistribution" tax bill and the amendments to the Tennessee Valley Act giving a new lease on life to the huge electric power "yardstick" experiment to the President for his signature.

Only Three Bills Remain

These developments leave only the utility holding company bill, the gold clause suit resolution and the liquor control bill still held up in conference. The liquor bill is expected out momentarily. Haggling over controversial features of the other two conference measures continues, but leaders remain confident both will be completed when the final gavel falls.

The remaining legislative task was simplified late yesterday when the House Judiciary Committee voted 13 to 7 to lay the Walsh government contract bill over until next session. This development shortened the program by one item, but was almost simultaneously compensated by the unexpected demand for a vote on neutrality legislation.

Not a Serious Menace

The threatened filibuster in the Senate to force action on this subject was never a serious menace to completion of the "must" program and early adjournment since the Guffey coal bill was the only important measure which could be delayed by such tactics. Other measures are all in or beyond conference stage where they have previliged status. However, rather than risk delay even on the Guffey bill, Senate leaders capitulated promptly and the question of adding such a measure to the official program was promptly referred to the White House.

Further developments which sped the second great installment of New Deal legislation to completion included the following:

After less than half an hour of discussion the Senate approved the neutrality bills, thus clearing the way for action on the Guffey coal bill temporarily laid aside to prevent a filibuster.

Simultaneously the House, still moving with the precision which has marked its action during the past three days, approved the con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Senate's Action on Neutrality Bars Arms to Belligerents; Complicated Issues Involved

Three Positions Emerge on American Plan to Avert War

One Group Seeks Complete Isolation

Another Would Co-operate in Move—Third Wants Positive Declaration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Excerpts from the Senate neutrality debate, given below, show sentiment falling into these categories:

Those who favor complete isolation from all foreign quarrels.

Those who favor co-operation with world efforts against an aggressor.

Those who believe some positive neutrality policy should be adopted ahead of time to forestall American drifting into war.

Extracts from speeches follow:

Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington:

"I think I can say here without fear of contradiction from any member of the Senate that the people of this country do not want war, and I think we are recreant in our duty to the people of America if we leave the city of Washington without doing everything in our power to make war impossible."

Ahead of Necessity

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan:

"It seems to me perfectly clear from any critical analysis of our war record from 1914 to 1918 that the absence of a specific neutrality policy which was effective in its proscriptions absolutely robbed us of any chance to direct our own subsequent destiny. . . . Those who want the United States to be the captain of its own soul must want a neutrality rule written ahead of the necessity to apply it."

Mr. Bone: "Everyone has come to recognize that the great war was utter social insanity, and was a crazy war, and we had no business in it at all."

Distinction?

Carter Glass (D) of Virginia: "May I inquire whether the committee proposes to make any distinction between the aggressor nation and the nonaggressor nation?"

Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota: "There is no provision made for anyone to determine who is the aggressor and the action is alike upon the belligerents at war."

Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana: "I wonder if the Senator noticed the comment of the public press? It rather appears that as they view the matter now, and they have always been right in the past, we are almost on the brink of conflict."

Quotes Lloyds

Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee: "I was at a picture show last night and I saw on the screen the statement that Lloyds was betting

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

© Harris & Ewing

Senator Homer T. Bone
Led Filibuster for Vote on Neutrality Legislation

House Passage Held to Depend on Pressure From Roosevelt

Ethiopian Crisis Impels Decisions

State Department Holds to Moderate Course on Britain's Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—After only a few minutes of consideration, with yesterday's filibuster-for-peace spurring it on, the Senate today enacted a stringent neutrality resolution absolutely prohibiting American munitions trade with all belligerents. This action left the neutrality question squarely up to President Roosevelt through his leaders in the House.

If the Administration wishes embargo authority, it can get it by lifting its little finger. The House would enact the Borah-Pittman resolution upon a hint. But the State Department, and probably President Roosevelt himself, have been opposed to a mandatory embargo, preferring first the establishment of mere licensing authority, and ultimately an embargo by which the President could choose between the two warring sides.

Differ on Embargo

As an indication of Administration opposition, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns said today that he felt sure the House would prefer the McReynolds resolution, which in the main merely provides for licensing of munitions manufacture and export. Yet a fighting House delegation, led by Representative Fred J. Sisson, Democrat, of New York, called on President Roosevelt today to urge thorough-going neutrality legislation, far more sweeping than the McReynolds resolution. They received a non-committal answer.

The Senate's spectacular passage of a far-reaching neutrality bill was only one direction in which American policy was evolving today, as disturbing reports from Rome, Paris, and Berlin rush in on the capital. Yesterday afternoon, while the Foreign Relations Committee was reporting out a bill not designed for consideration at this session, Senator Homer T. Bone, (D.) Washington, began a filibuster for the legislation, and with the backing of a corps of experienced talkers, obtained promise of an early vote. Whether the bill can pass the House, after the Senate vote, seems to depend entirely on the amount of Administration pressure that is put behind it.

Prepared to Consult

But in the background, the State Department and President Roosevelt were gravely preoccupied with the world peace crisis. It is now clear that Great Britain has been making persistent efforts to obtain American co-operation looking toward a common front against an aggressor. And the State Department, in reply, follows the same moderately co-operative lines it has shown throughout the Ethiopian affair.

It seems prepared to consult, in effect, if not in form, and through discreet diplomatic channels, on the prospects for peace; it is prepared to give open and official backing to the League of Nations or to any group of powers in its efforts to keep peace. Precisely what more can be done by this Government is not clear.

Divergent Attitudes

There are the two movements toward peace: The executive wing of the government working in tentative fashion toward the positive prevention of war, the legislative branch attempting solely to keep the United States out if war comes. This distinction is typical of the whole attitude of the two branches toward foreign problems.

And it is the widespread distrust of State Department activities on the war-preventing side which is now forcing consideration in the Senate of an isolating neutrality measure. Many of the Senate leaders fear that after Congress adjourns the co-operative proclivities of the State Department will lead the Administration farther and farther into co-operation with the punitive powers—with Great Britain, in short, which feels itself menaced because Italy lies square athwart the road to India through the Mediterranean, and seems to be meditating conquests which will give it a further grip on the most vital of all British communications.

England's Position

As one unusually informed British observer here put it yesterday: "Italy now seems to be aiming not at Ethiopia, but at Great Britain. That is why the King has called the Cabinet."

Naturally, therefore, Great Britain is anxious to obtain all possible co-operation in curbing Italian ambitions. Naturally, too, hearing these interpretations, the Senate feels that it does not wish to "pull British chestnuts from the fire," even in the remote present sense of active co-operation in preserving peace.

Senator Huey P. Long was not far from expressing the general Senate view, therefore, when he said that Italy was "jumping on" Ethiopia today just as Austria "jumped on" Serbia in 1914, with the implication

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Mussolini Plans Drive at Geneva Against Ethiopia

Expected to Ask Ousting and Protectorate at Council Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 21—Italy will most probably attend the League Council's session opening at Geneva Sept. 4, it was learned in authoritative Italian circles today.

Before the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is raised, Il Duce's delegate, it is stated, will launch a formidable attack against Ethiopia and will move for her expulsion from the League.

Italy will declare Ethiopia has not fulfilled her obligations under the Covenant and therefore she has no right to membership; that she is not a fully sovereign state, since the Emperor's authority does not extend over all Ethiopian territory; that her boundaries are still undefined; that slavery still exists within the empire; and that she should not enjoy privileges and guarantees extended by the Covenant to other state-members which have honored their obligations.

Which?

After Italy's case against Ethiopia is stated at Geneva, the League will have a choice of ejecting Ethiopia or granting a mandate on protectorate to Italy or ignoring Italy's request—in which last case Italy would walk out of the League. In any case, Italy will support her claims against Ethiopia by such military measures as would give her the desired security for her colonial possessions in East Africa and military guarantees for economic exploitation of her own sphere of influence.

By taking the diplomatic offensive against Ethiopia in the proper quarter Il Duce anticipates two important results:

In the first place, the Italian move is intended to narrow down the Ethiopian issue from the proportions it has taken in the last few weeks of an Anglo-Italian conflict into the limits of a mere colonial dispute restricted only to Italy and Ethiopia.

In the second place, the Italian move would be a bid to gain enough

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Please Pass the Cotton Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas—Besides wearing cotton we may soon be eating it. That is, we may soon be eating bread made out of cottonseed flour.

A dream of the South for 30 years, materialized previously to some extent in types of cottonseed meal, appears to have come closer than ever to reality in the development here as a commercial venture of a cottonseed baking flour with all the qualities a housewife would want.

The bread flour is made of a mixture of one fourth cotton-seed flour with wheat flours and has, it is said, a maximum of all the things desirable in a good food.

A nutritious, palatable flour from cottonseed has long been sought by cottonseed crushers. T. J. Harrell, president of the Traders Oil Mill in Fort Worth, used to make a speech on the romance of the cottonseed industry.

In 1929 he set about to unlock a perfect flour from cottonseed. Salad oils, cooking oil, shortenings had been yielded by the cottonseed kernel. Why not flour? Flour had been ground from cottonseed, but always it had been too coarse, too crude, or did not bake well.

Mr. Harrell went to College Station where Texas A. & M. College is located. Back to Forth Worth he took a young organic chemist, C. W. McMath. There he built and equipped a laboratory for Mr. McMath to experiment with cottonseed in.

For three years Mr. McMath worked in the laboratory, testing and retesting, grinding and baking. One day a golden yellow flour appeared in the test tube. It was so fine that it went through a 200-mesh screen, whereas ordinary flour goes only through an 80-mesh screen. It baked like the airiest cake flour. It was the cottonseed flour Messrs. Harrell and McMath were seeking.

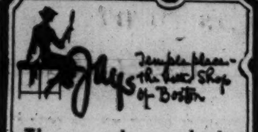
Ecuador Declares For Constitution Over Dictatorship

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 21 (AP)—Antonio Pons, former Minister of Government (Premier), was sworn in as President of Ecuador today to succeed former President J. Velasco Ibarra, arrested last night, following attempts to establish a dictatorship. The commissioning of the Premier as the new President was made in conformity with the Constitution of the Republic.

Velasco Ibarra prepared for his dictatorship by jailing opposition leaders. The Senate adopted a resolution not to meet in session unless guaranteed protection and liberty to consider political problems. Velasco Ibarra closed Congress and decreed a constituent assembly, a power not delegated to him under the National Constitution, to back up his proclamation of dictatorship.

He was arrested by Col. Nicanor Solis, inspector general of the army. The Colonel cited to the President the authority guaranteeing Congress the right of regular function, and demanded Velasco Ibarra's resignation.

The President asked for three hours in which to weigh the demands. It was granted, and Colonel Solis thereupon ordered the release of political prisoners. He also ordered guards dismissed from newspaper offices and radio stations, where they had been stationed earlier in the day. Colonel Solis took over the Presidency pending a survey of the situation by Congress.



There can be no doubt that our August showing of COATS will be the talk of the town!

The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $2,500,000

BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Charm

For every type of figure there is a NuBone Foundation which expresses the highest ideal of individual charm. The woman who wears NuBone will find herself in perfect harmony with the fashions of today, reflecting in the poise of graceful lines an inner comfort and ease that is the essence of true figure charm.

NUBONE CORSET SHOP
Suite 728, opp. elev., Little Bldg.
80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 1613
Worcester Shop, Chamber of Commerce Building

FLOWERS of QUALITY
A Large Selection at Fair Prices
Hoffman
Massachusetts at Commonwealth Ave.
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Boston

Annual Clearance Sale
IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
Ivy Corsets
Discontinued styles, including Factory Samples, greatly reduced. All sizes but not in all styles.
IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston

New Depositors Are Now Starting In Sept. Series
Write or phone for information.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
The oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT STREET AT WEST
BOSTON

Misses' Dresses 5th Floor

Velveteen
16.75
If you're packing your wardrobe trunk for college and have a qualm or two, take a velveteen and breathe a sigh of relief—you'll be Right! Incidentally, we think they're a grand suggestion for a Town-and-Country rig.

Boston Day . . . Textiles, Mails, Delicensed, Rogers . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

letter carriers, meeting in Boston today, they're roads—and some of them mighty poor roads, too. You can take the word of W. G. Armstrong of Niles, Mich., president of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association, for that; and you can take the word of John Dix of Hico, Texas, and of men from Alaska to Florida . . . all are agreed that something really ought to be done about it.

It isn't so much the main artery roads that rural letter carriers are interested in. It is those secondary farm routes which they must travel summer and winter which trouble them. Mr. Armstrong has already obtained promises from high officials in Washington that they would help to improve secondary roads. Today delegates discussed plans for persuading their local cities and towns to avail themselves of this federal help.

These discussions were all designed to further the famous old post office ideal that "neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

[*More about rural letter carriers and their roads on page 3.*]

Delicensed—Motorists Caught at Tavern Doors

Driving privileges were taken from 48 persons in Massachusetts today as Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, continued his drive against intoxicated motorists. His wholesale action brings the total of suspensions in the last two days to 111. One woman was included among those restrained.

The privileges were suspended for periods ranging from one month to six months, depending upon the reports made to Mr. Goodwin by department inspectors, who apprehend the reputed malefactors. Appeals can be carried to the Commissioner of Public Works, but few such appeals are made.

The revocations result from a new plan of apprehension adopted by Mr. Goodwin over the last week end. His inspectors were stationed near road houses and taverns where drinking was believed to be prevalent. As tipsy drivers left the resorts, they were stopped and the machines were not allowed to proceed until a sober person was at the controls.

Tribute—Boston Mayor Pays Honor to Rogers

Suggestion that Boston pause for a moment of silent prayer at 2 p. m. tomorrow in honor of Will Rogers was advanced today by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Services for Mr. Rogers will be held at that hour in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Los Angeles.

Speaking of the widely known humorist, the Mayor said in part: "His quaintness was irresistible; his sincerity was traditional of the great mass, whom he loved. He had, in large measure, all of the outstanding characteristics which represent the full measure of a man."

'Milk War'—Collapse Of Control Threatens

A milk price war was in prospect for Boston today. Unless New England dairy chiefs meeting here are successful in last-minute efforts to prevent collapse of a four-year intra-industry struggle to control prices and production, the price war will ensue, milk leaders were agreed today.

Such a price war might be welcomed by Boston housewives, but it would spell hardship for many farmers, Arthur W. Packard, head of the Vermont Farm Bureau, pointed out today. Since the depression began, he explained, farmers in the four states serving Boston have been making strenuous efforts to keep prices on an even keel, to prevent domination by distributors, and to organize independent farmers. Two years ago, the Federal Government started supervising the job and instituted the milk license plan which fixed the price that distributors paid farmers.

Under this plan, things sailed along comparatively smoothly, according to Mr. Packard, but recently the license plan was held unconstitutional. Collapse of the plan was averted, however, when farmers agreed to maintain the same arrangement on a vountary basis.

Today's crisis in the industry was precipitated by threats of various large farm groups to withdraw their voluntary support of the plan, thus ending co-operative endeavor.

Judgeship—Sweeney Wins Senators' Approval

Appointment of George C. Sweeney of Gardner as a federal judge for the Massachusetts district hinged only upon Senate approval today. His name was sent to the upper House by President Roosevelt and the designation won endorsement of both of the State's Senators. Observers took this to virtually signify his forthcoming approval by the whole body.

Mr. Sweeney is at present an Assistant United States Attorney and was indentified with James Roosevelt, son of the President, during the last presidential campaign. He will fill a vacancy left with the passing of Judge James A. Lowell.

Prior to President Roosevelt's action, several others were prominently mentioned for the post. They were: United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, United States Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney, and former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell.

Indicted—Contractors Charged With Chiseling

Three contractors who are said to have enjoyed easy profits from the Federal Government by forcing their workers to long hours and less pay were indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston.

In the District Court Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier pointed an accusing finger at Joseph Long Jr. of Leominster, of the Joseph Long Contracting Company, which was awarded a $28,000 PWA contract for new water works for the town of Townsend.

Long, Attorney Cartier charged, refused pay to his workers, but filed pay roll reports stating that his men had been paid weekly. Long is said to owe a foreman $1600 and 20 workers $2500.

Nicholas J. Civitaresse, of Hyde Park, a "silent partner" of the Hyde Park Construction Company, awarded a $30,000 PWA Medford drain project, was charged with stealing the wages of five men by reporting that his force was employed at regulation hours, when in fact his employees were working extra hours at no extra pay.

William J. Shiels of Boston, treasurer of the National Waterproof Company, subcontractors on a $950 PWA project at the Norfolk Prison Colony, was charged with paying his employees at les than the standard $1.20 per hour wage. Some received under $1 per hour, the court charged.

Defense—Cruisers And Army Camp Assured

Much of the world talked about war today, and even quiet New England heard news of militaristic developments (mostly anticipated) right within its own confines. In fact, the coastline of this section was marked today as the scene of several future defense preparations. Most recent and significant indications of this came from Governor Curley, just back from Washington.

He was informed in the national capital that the Federal Government expects soon to start two cruisers in the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown, their total cost estimated at $32,000,000. The Governor announced that he was also given definite assurance that the army will soon start work on a $2,500,000 camp on Cape Cod at Bourne. This has long been a pet proposal of the Governor's.

Previously announced navy plans embraced building of two, and possibly more, sea fighters at Portsmouth, Maine. These would be of the destroyer type.

At the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, one cruiser nears completion, and a destroyer was only recently launched. The firm has bids in on other vessels contemplated by the navy.

At Groton, Conn., the Electric Boat Company has its ways occupied with five submarines, and has bids in for three more submersibles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

LAKE GEORGE — Furnished Cottages. Rates reduced 50% for Autumn. A few weeks available in August. Leaflet. L. V. Streever, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

'Make Haste Slowly'—'There Is a Tide—'

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

Facing 1936 Campaign, Shall the Namesake of Massachusetts' Famed Senator Heed the German Poet's Advice or Shakespeare's?

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Male quartet.....	Baseball game.....	Special sports pro-
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Orandpa Burton"	Football school...	gram .....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Piano soloist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	Special sports pro-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie .	Speaker; news....	Patti Chapin.....	gram .....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news...	Sketch; reports...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Music; orchestra.	Bob Crosby; orch.	"Minute Men".....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	John Herrick; or..	Features; music...	"Poetic Strings"...
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Sports Comment..	"He, She, They"...
7:30	"Hum and Strum"...	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	soloists; orchestra
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"City Voices".....	Boake Carter, news	Organ; soloist.....
8:00	Wirges' Orchestra;	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Golf lesson.....
8:15	quartet; soloists....	ily," dramtic sk.	"Dance Rhythms"	"After Sundown"...
8:30	"House of Glass"...	String orchestra;	Guy Robertson;	'Master of Mys-
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	soloists; sketch..	soloist; orchestra	tery," sketch....
9:00	'John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	"Six-Gun Justice,"	Charlotte Ensemble
9:15	and his Neighbors':	night: Frank	dramtic sketch..	Heywood Broun...
9:30	drama and musical.	Crumit; quartet;	CBS variety.....	News Service.....
9:45	Talk, Pres. Roosevelt.	players; orchestra	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:00	The Venutians: solo-	Russian Choir.....	Burns and Allen;	Siberian Singers...
10:15	ist; orchestra.....	Walter Lippmann.	comedy sketch...	Veloz and Yolanda
10:30	Address, Col. Frank	Ray Noble and	CBS vocalist.....	Ben Bernie and
10:45	Knox, publisher.....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue..	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch.....	Sports; music.....	Hopkins's Orch.	.....
11:30	Gene Fogarty and his	NBC dance music.	Ted Fiorito and	.....
11:45	orchestra	"Open Road," sk..	his orchestra.....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective": Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks": popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild: chamber music recital.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Pittsburgh baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Boy Scout Jamboree program, with Kate Smith.
8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon": comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Beatrice Lillie; Cecil B. de Mille; Henry Wilcoxon; Billy Kent; Tom Howard.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramtic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Town Talks," Charles Hanson Towne.
9:30 WBZ, Concert by Civic Opera Orchestra, from Chicago.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker from Washington.
12:00 WNAC, San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, from San Diego exposition.

Potato Crop Shrinks Under Dry Spell In Aroostook County

HOULTON, Maine., Aug. 21 (AP)—Aroostook County farmers scanned the skies anxiously today for rain to end the 10-day drought that has turned their fertile fields into ashdry acres of withered potato vines.

With stream beds dry and springs at low levels, growers throughout Maine's potato empire conceded the 1935 harvest would be not more than 60 per cent of last year's bumper crop, of 55,250,000 bushels.

Although showers have dampened the potato fields since the last penetrating rainfall on Aug. 5, the theremometer has remained high and plants are withered and brown. Normally they would remain green until digging time, in September.

The Early Cobblers, strengthened before the drought started, were expected to be largely marketable, but the Green Mountains, the late crop, have shrunk steadily, both in size and in the number of tubers to the hill.

To Aroostook, failure of the crop means just one thing—continued hard times—as potatoes form the only money crop in the county. And last year's bumper crop did not bring anything like bumper prices.

Textile Study Fails To Suit New England

(Continued from Page 1)

gency" as the most practical means of equalizing farm price disparity, thus promoting farm purchasing power for cotton and other goods.

9. Improved marketing and merchandising methods with government aid.

10. All possible government and administrative aid to maintain labor standards provided in the late code, and a further study of specific improvements possible in labor standards.

11. A continuing committee to carry out these recommendations, representing government, employers, and labor, and to study the long-time problems of the industry. Among these is the question of North-South differentials, of which it is said:

"The problem of regional wage differentials must be studied in conjunction with the general problem of furthering the economic development of low income agricultural areas."

Ernest Beaufort

Services were held at Waterman's chapel at Kenmore Square, Boston, yesterday for Ernest Beaufort, a member of the radiocasting staff of The Christian Science Monitor, who passed on at his home in Brookline Sunday.

Mr. Beaufort's newspaper career started in England where he served with the London Daily Mail and the Pall Mall Gazette. Going to Canada he served on the Winnipeg Free Press. During the World War he established the Ottawa Bureau of the Monitor, later coming to Boston where he served in various news capacities. In 1930 he started broadcasting "The Monitor Views the News" over Station WHDH and later over WBZ.

Monday noon John F. McNamara, program manager of WBZ, paid tribute over the air to Mr. Beaufort just after the Monitor's regular noon broadcast. He said, in part:

"I know that our many listeners who have known Mr. Beaufort through his years of conscientious news broadcasting would want the staff of stations WBZ and WBZA to recognize publicly an outstanding service such as he gave. . . .

"We knew that he loved to take part in this new thing called radio, . . . we knew that he loved that sort of intimate association which a broadcaster feels with his vast unseen and generally unknown audience. We know that he will carry into his new life the generous and kindly smile which always made us glad . . . to see him coming into our studios."

His Career in Balance as Lodge Ponders 1936 Election Plans

A political career laden with promise hangs in the balance today as Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of the late Senator Lodge, ponders which path to follow in the 1936 election campaign.

Partly on his own worth and partly on the political fame of his grandfather, Representative Lodge, now serving his second term on Beacon Hill, has attracted to his support several leaders who are urging him to go after a higher office.

The paths open to him as a Republican candidate lead to the Governor's chair, a post in the United States Senate or the national House of Representatives, or a term as Lieutenant Governor. Another alternative is a third term as State Representative. A wrong decision, a decision leading to a defeat, might smash a political career which, Massachusetts political observers agree, possesses all the promises for brilliancy.

An undercover movement to draft him as a candidate for the United States Senate or for Governor has already started, his backers figuring that he has the political name, the personal charm and the liberal governmental policy to make his campaign successful. Representative Lodge, however, is not so certain, although, of course, he has expressed interest.

The ticket of John W. Haigis for Governor and Lodge for Lieutenant Governor is also receiving mention, as the Republicans prepare to open their 1936 come-back fight.

But those most interested in his political career from a long-range success angle are advising him to seek re-election as Representative, where victory is practically assured in light of his two previous record-majority victories in 1932 and 1934.

The latter supporters point out that defeat in a campaign for a higher office at this early stage might end his chances of ever advancing to Washington, as he would be out of the public eye for at least two years.

Representative Lodge can afford to stay two more years on Beacon Hill, building up his popular appeal, since he is only 33 years old. He has been actively engaged in politics since 1932, when he deserted work as political writer for the New York Herald Tribune for a term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Wears Senator's Mantle

Although a member of the Lodge family, considered a political power because of the late Senator Lodge's career, Representative Lodge is the only member of the present family interested in politics. His brother John is following a motion picture career.

The political writing Mr. Lodge did for the Herald Tribune and earlier for the Boston Transcript prepared him for the career he has now chosen. It built up friendships upon which he has depended in the last three years for support and advice. It gave him knowledge of political strategy and campaign methods.

Ever since Mr. Lodge reached voting age he has been considered a potential candidate for high office. But not until he had been in newspaper work for eight years did he succumb to the pressure placed upon him to run for office. And then it came in a roundabout way.

While on the Tribune, he became interested in writing a book of political essays. So in 1932 he took a six months' leave of absence, retired to his 10,000-volume library at Beverly, inherited from his grandfather, and proceeded to write. He produced the "Cult of Weakness," a book favorably received by critics.

The work was completed in four months. Then the urge to enter politics possessed him. He entered the race for Representative and won. Yet his leave of absence from the Tribune still holds good, for when the owner of the paper heard that Mr. Lodge was running for office he sent an invitation to return when he met defeat.

Since entering politics, Representative Lodge has proceeded on the theory that a politician can be both smart and honest. He figures that the smart politician "must have the mind of a chess player," that he must not just know how to counteract his opponent's next move, but the moves beyond as well. But the countermoves, he contended, can be honest strategy, not dishonest scheming.

Another theory he has fostered is that industry cannot pay high taxes and high wages at the same time. As long as industry must pay the freight for excessive governmental expenditures, thus boosting its production costs, the workers must be content with low wages. For this reason he has outspokenly opposed the Roosevelt spending program.

He also claims that he was the first public official to charge that Massachusetts was not receiving an adequate share of emergency relief funds. He contends that as long as the money is being spent, Massachusetts, which pays a sizeable portion of the taxes, should receive an equal portion in work relief funds.

He also charged that the Northeast is being "forgotten" by the Roosevelt Administration because it is of little political importance in the national campaign.

Concerning his own career, Representative Lodge has no illusions. He admits that his success thus far has been due partly to his family connections. He realizes that the name Lodge has corralled many votes in his favor. But, on the other hand, he averred, the name has been a hindrance in some respects.

"Old-line Republicans figure that I am trading on my frandfather's name and therefore refuse to vote for me," he said. "Until I am 99 that charge probably will stick, no matter what I do on my own. But the votes I gain from the name and those I lose undoubtedly balance up in the long run."

However, Representative Lodge has not traded on his grandfather's name altogether. In the field of labor he has gained an enviable record this year. Assuming the House chairmanship of the legislative Committee on Labor and Industries, a post which has meant election defeat for previous possessors, Representative Lodge aided labor in pushing through a greater number of liberal labor laws this year than in any other year in the half-century life of the State Federation of Labor.

And his liberal labor stand was not taken on the spur of the moment, for in his "Cult of Weakness" he advocated laws more favorable to labor.

As a result of his work this year, labor leaders are behind him. In addition, the course he followed did not antagonize industry and the insurance companies, for practically all the labor legislation forced through this year was the result of compromises among the three groups.

Despite this, the more astute politicians believe Representative Lodge should return to the House in 1937. At that time he would have a real chance for the Speakership, which undoubtedly will be vacated by Representative Saltonstall who plans to run for higher office.

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.*

Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
BOSTON

Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins SEPT. 10

DEVON VIOLETS
The Glorious Perfume of English Devon Violets

No wonder its fragrance is so glorious. It is genuine extract of English Devon Violets, imported in precious tiny flagons encased in violet-colored wicker. Breath of Merrie England. Lovely as springtime. Its fragrance lasts and lasts. One sniff wins the heart. $1.50. Come and see us when in Boston. Mail orders filled.

Original Thread & Needle Shop
671 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.
Near Christian Science Publishing House

RICH *yet* FRUGAL
They Come Every Week

Stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, housewives, salesmen, laborers—all types of ambitious men and women who want to get ahead and have learned the wisdom of saving, come up to the window to make their deposits. We watch their faces from week to week. There's determination and sound judgment written there. They know the value of a savings account in this eighty-one year old savings bank.

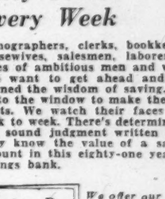
Banking By Mail

We offer our friendly service to you. Deposits received either by mail or in person.

This Folder on BANKING BY MAIL will be sent to you gladly.

CHARLESTOWN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
"Under the Shadow of Bunker Hill Monument"
Thompson Square
Charlestown District
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Enjoy LEISURELY LIVING at the HOTEL VENDOME on COMMONWEALTH AVE.
BOSTON



A traditionally fine residential hotel, conveniently located one short block off Copley Square. The VENDOME offers large, airy suites, tastefully furnished, unexcelled for comfortable living.
Complete Hotel Service

AN ABBOTT HOTEL
Karl P. Abbott, President
A. Kenneth Painton, Manager
COMmonwealth 4700

Moderate Priced Restaurant
SUITES OF 1, 2, 3 ROOMS
Surprisingly Reasonable Rentals

AUGUST
MEN'S CLEANSING

3 Piece Wool Suits	$1.25
White Suits	$1.25 and $1.50
White Flannel Trousers	$1.00
Spot and Press Service	.75
Press Only	.50

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
Boston, 608 Beacon St. Ken. 3838
Boston, 26 West St. Han. 8126
Winchester, 17 Church St. Win. 0528
Lexington, 1711 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0441
Concord, 47 Main St. Concord 429
Needham, 968 Gt. Plain Ave. N. 1730
Ayer, 40-B Main St. Ayer 63
Newton Centre, 97 Union, C. N. 1027
Winthrop, 173 Bartlett St. Ope. 0853
MAIN OFFICE, 30 Washburn Street, Watertown, Middlesex 4561-2-3-4

Air Conditioned on Every Floor

Filene's
BOSTON
It's new!
Sugar 'n' Spice Crepe
$16.75
dresses for women

Just when you're tiring of summer clothes along comes sugar 'n' spice mixed crepe. All of it is new—from the tassels at the corded necklines — the gently flared skirt. Two-piece effect, softened by shirring. Also another style not sketched for shorter women — caraway, nutmeg, ginger, pepper and salt. Sizes 36 to 42, $16.75.

Filene's—women's better dress shop—sixth floor

HERE'S ONE BILL THAT HAS SAVED MONEY FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

A SAVINGS of 20 cents on every dollar—doesn't that sound worthwhile? Quincy Mutual policyholders have thought so. They have been receiving an average 20% dividend savings in their insurance costs every year since this company was founded. Learn the facts about this *strong* company! Get in touch with your local Quincy agent! He will be glad to explain how Quincy Mutual can save money for you. Or write to the

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Become accustomed to better laundering and cleansing. It makes a big difference in appearance and wearability.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE call BEAcon 1790
(Shore Routes)

• MONITOR READERS •
When Mealtime Comes Look for a
Waldorf
Delicious Wholesome Food at Most Moderate Prices
RESTAURANTS IN 39 CITIES

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

ing. The foundations of thousand-year-old German Jewry have been shattered and tossed about as though by an earthquake.

"But Zionism has no desire to interfere in international politics. . . . We have no thought of placing Nazism as a system of government on its trial, if for no other reason than that it never comes out in the open. We are convinced that our brethren in Germany are German patriots. . . . We are actually concerned only with the situation of the Jews."

Navy—Maneuvers Shift Base to Canal Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The United States fleet will swing far away from the Aleutian Islands, Hawaii, or the controverted waters of the 180th meridian for its 1936 maneuvers. It will base on the Panama Canal and L. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of Navy, will relieve for another twelvemonth the talk that American naval maneuvers are held in provocative locations. The Canal Zone center is regarded as entirely defensive.

G.O.P.—Leaders Open Campaign in New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, N. Y.—The first gun in what was characterized as "the most intensive barrage this year by the Republican Party against the New Deal and Democratic control" was fired here today by Melvin C. Eaton, Republican state committee head. Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, mentioned for the Republican presidential nomination next year, will join the attacking forces tonight. The chief purpose of the meeting was to introduce Republican leaders to Colonel Knox, and the drive will continue through Aug. 28.

Rhode Island Art Is Torn By Part In President's Hair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 21—If there is any question in the future as to how President Roosevelt parted his hair while in the White House, all one will have to do is to look at the placque on the front of the new City Hall, which is almost ready for occupancy.

It took two placques to get the right part. The first placque was completed and set in place last March, but then Oresto Di Saia, Government inspector, found that a grave error had been made, the part was on the right side.

Down came the placque and the builders went into a conference. All photographs of the President were examined and on some was a right part and on others was a left. The President's son, James, was consulted, and James put the official stamp on the right part of the hair, which is on the left side. The plaque was in place for the first time today.

Instructors Appointed For Stoneleigh College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. H., Aug. 21—The appointment of Dr. Fred C. Smith of Harvard University and Dr. Elmer D. West of Rutland, Ohio, to the faculty of Stoneleigh College for women was announced here yesterday by Richard D. Currier, president. Dr. Smith will serve as director of the entire program of occupational guidance around which all other courses at the college will center. Dr. West will actively conduct this program.

The appointment of the two men marks an advance in the development of the idea for which Stoneleigh College was founded a year ago, that of providing a two-year program of cultural and practical training that will equip young women to earn a living.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Showers tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest winds shifting to west and northwest.

Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut—Showers this afternoon and tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Vermont—Showers this afternoon and possibly early tonight; cooler tonight, Thursday fair.

Massachusetts—Showers tonight. Thursday partly cloudy, possibly showers in the southeast portion; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island—Showers tonight and possibly Thursday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh south and southwest winds shifting to west and northwest Thursday morning; weather somewhat overcast with showers tonight and possibly Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	85	Minneapolis	58	72
Bermuda	78	86	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	66	82	New York	76	80
Denver	62	86	Norfolk, Va.	76	78
Helena, Mont.	50	80	Philadelphia	74	78
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Louis	66	94
Kansas City	66	88	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	66	84	Washington	72	78
Miami, Fla.	80	88			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 21.
B—Maximum Aug. 20.

High Tide at Boston

Wednesday 5:47 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet. Light all vehicles 8:09 p. m.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

DENNIS—"The Constant Wife," starring Ethel Barrymore, with Hugh Buckler, Walter Gilbert, Alice John and Cora Witherspoon. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"After Such Pleasures," by Dorothy Parker, with Tom Stevenson, Muriel Kirkland, Ellis Baker, Mata Roudin and others in cast, Robert Cotton, director. Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

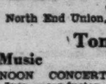
WESTFORD — "Home James," a musical comedy, music by Alison Hawley, dances by Miriam Marmein, directed by George W. Johnston. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"The Bishop Misbehaves," starring James Kirkwood, with Josephine Hull and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30

WEST FALMOUTH — "Ned McCobb's Daughter," starring Winifred Lenihan. Beach Theater. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.



FINE ARTS — "Crime Without Passion," Ben Hecht-Charles MacArthur produced film, with Claude Rains. Return engagement. 1, 2:35, 4:35, 6:25, 8:10, 10. Also shorts and news.

BOSTON — "Alias Mary Dow," starring Sally Eilers. 9:45 a. m., 12:17, 2:49, 5:21, 7:53, 10:25. "She Gets Her Man," starring Zasu Pitts.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"We're in the Money," with Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell and Hugh Herbert. 1:28, 4:25, 7:22, 10:19. "The Virginian," with Gary Cooper, Walter Huston, Richard Arlen and Mary Brian.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Alice Adams," with Katharine Hepburn, Fred Stone and Evelyn Venable. From Booth Tarkington's prize winning novel of the same name. 10:24 a. m., 12:39, 2:54, 5:09, 7:24, 9:39. Fifth issue of "March of Time."

MODERN—"Broadway Gondolier," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. Radio singer who fails to land big program in New York is successful when sponsor overhears him in Venice. 9 a. m., 12:07, 3:14, 6:15, 9:22. "Without Children," with Marguerite Churchill, Bruce Cabot and Evelyn Brent.

METROPOLITAN—"The Irish in Us," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Frank McHugh. 11:15 a. m., 1:51, 4:28, 7:25, 10:12. "Fashion Cavalcade," with stage and radio stars. Fur Fashion Revue.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"China Seas," with Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Wallace Beery. State, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Orpheum, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Our Gang comedy, cartoon and news.

TREMONT—"Unfinished Symphony," with Marta Eggerth and Helen Chandler. "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard, Bette Davis and Kay Johnson. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Orchids to You," with John Boles and Jean Muir. 1:20, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. "Men Without Names," gangster film.

SOUTH STATION—"Boom Days," travelogue; "Do Your Stuff," musical; "Buddy's Pony Express," cartoon; other shorts and news.

UNIVERSITY—Review — "It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. 2:50, 6, 9:10. "Keep 'Em Rolling," with Walter Huston.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "My Heart Is Calling," with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.

Music

CAMBRIDGE CONCERT—ERA Orchestra with play, Longfellow School, Broadway. 7:30.

WEST MEDFORD CONCERT—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor, Harvard Avenue playground. 8.

NORWOOD CARILLON CONCERT—Popular classics and ballads by Roger T. Walker, carilloneur, at Town Hall. 8:30.

Other Events

ERA DRAMA AND LECTURE—"Children at Play," by Miss Louise Fisher, and "A Marriage Proposal," West Roxbury Community Theater. ERA music, Denison House, 93 Tyler Street, South Cove.

BOSTON ERA CIVIC THEATER—Sheridan's "The Rivals," with ERA Orchestra. Frog Pond, Boston Common. 8.

NORTH END DRAMA—"A Kiss in the Dark." Roxbury Community Theater; "Shades of Night," South End Community Theater; "The Violin Maker of Cremona" and "Pater Noster," East Boston Community Theater. North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Museum Treasures"; guidance by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

FLOWER SHOW—Annual August show of North Shore Horticultural Society. Horticultural Hall, Manchester. 2.

ERA ART—Outdoor sketching class of ERA Arts and Crafts project along Fenway. Meet opposite Sears Roebuck & Co., Boylston Street and Park Drive. 4:30.

Give Us Better Roads, Cry Rural Mail Carriers

National association meeting in Boston hears of mud and sand and other barriers to best of service. All agree, however, that despite conditions the mail must go through.

"Sure—the mail must go through. We may have to ride a horse, like I do, push a Ford, or even pull a sled across our routes. But there isn't a day we don't get it through—rain, snow, or hurricane."

Thus did tall, bronzed, C. H. Cutright, rural letter carrier from Harrisville, West Virginia, here to attend the thirty-second annual convention of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association, drawl his delivery problems to a group of brother letter carriers chatting in the lobby of the Statler Hotel just before today's session.

"We sure could do with a few road improvements across this country," chimed in carrier J. R. Sherwin, who came to represent the Plattville, Wis., rural carriers. Mr. Sherwin's route is 31 miles long, but in the dead of winter he sometimes has to travel 50 circuitous miles through the snow drifts to serve even as small a number as 25 persons.

Poor Roads in Texas

"Poor roads—that's our greatest handicap, too," added lanky John Dix, who serves 980 people along his 53-mile Hico, Texas, route.

"We'd give a lot," he added, "if the Federal Government'd only see its way clear to help us and the farmers by constructing more farm-to-market roads."

Just at this point in the conversation, W. G. Armstrong, of Niles, Mich., president of the 10,000 rural letters carriers across the country, joined with the statement that the President and Harry Hopkins, federal relief administrator, were already vitally interested and had given "definite assurance of their aid."

"There is really no other type of public activity that furnishes so much relief in proportion to the amount spent," he said, "as road-building. In our studies we've estimated almost 90 per cent of the money that goes into the building of a road goes to labor.

See Help for Secondary Roads

"Representative Bert Lord of New York, who has led the drive for letter carriers' relief through the construction of better roads, and I, both have it on good authority that at least 25 per cent of the works relief appropriation of $400,000,000 for national road building—exclusive of $400,000,000 for highway and grade crossing construction—will go toward improving the secondary roads. Those are the roads we use."

"Right you are," seconded E. G. Sharpe of Gilbert, South Carolina. "Down our way roads are pretty bad. The state highways are top-notch but the county and township roads aren't even good farm roads."

Then came stories of long hours trudging across the countryside, or longer hours trying to extricate a mired car from a Kentucky or Missouri mud hole that "the mail might go through." But they were told with a dash of humor and the philosophy of men who enjoy their work but "want conditions improved."

California Seems O. K.

A ripple of laughter came when William A. Ryhiner from Lathrop, Calif., announced that "on the whole our California roads are in good condition." But the laughter was good-natured and somebody suggested that all the rural mail carriers live in California.

Mr. Ryhiner began his career as a rural letter carrier in 1911, with a team of horses to carry him from box to box. Now he travels 48 miles a day and serves some 300 boxes.

"You know," he smiled, "it's a funny thing but city folk never know that the rural carrier exists. In fact, many of them don't know their own carrier exists and how many times a day he serves them. Why, out our way many is the time we go miles out of our way to carry a crate of oranges or food to our patrons, so's it won't spoil at the box."

"The city carriers do the same things only in a smaller way. But even if they don't get recognition, they have the great satisfaction of knowing they've done a good job of public service."

Great Value in Roads

The public service that could be rendered would be doubled by good roads, according to the association's vice-president, J. "Ed" Cooper, who says he has spent a good number of his working hours trying to push his car out of Illinois mud. He represents the Elwood contingency.

Mr. Lord in his address appeared optimistic that as large an amount as $600,000,000 could be obtained within the next few months to "take the farmer and the rural carrier out of the mud."

Equally as enthusiastic was Charles M. Upham, secretary of the American Road Builders' Association, who stressed the necessity for a large appropriation for secondary "farm-to-market" roads. Such roads, he said, should not be constructed at the expense of normal highway programs but through special secondary road building programs set up in each state.

Both speakers praised the work for better road conditions being done by the state letter carriers' legislative committees, by the Grange, and by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It is expected that the convention will pass a vigorous resolution recommending that each state group press for presentation of local road projects to the PWA and WPA.

President Armstrong warned that the association as a national body could only bring the problem before the "powers that be." From that point on, he asserted, it is up to the towns and cities to apply for road improvement projects.

Lawrence Westbrook, assistant to Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins, will be in charge of the secondary road improvement allotments, Mr. Armstrong asserted.

"The people of this country must become 'mud-road conscious,'" he maintained, "before the farmer and the rural mail carrier will get a break. The superhighways of our nation are the only roads seen by the majority of our citizens. But these highways are seldom used by the farmer and the letter carrier."

"When the 124,000,000 people in this country realize the service rendered them by the urban and rural letter carriers, it will not be difficult to improve the roads and thereby improve the service."

The convention will continue until Friday night when the carriers will scatter to the 46 states represented to "carry on" for another 12 months.

Before they adjourn, in addition to the road building resolution, it is expected forceful resolutions favoring optional retirement after 30 years of service, widow's annuity, and an "adequate" equipment allowance will be passed.

The speeches both at Mechanic's Hall and in the Statler ball room, and the conversations—individual and in groups—give visitors a brief but succinct cross section of the lives and experiences of the little-heard-of but ever-present and necessary rural letter carriers of the United States.

Summing up the carrier's problems President Armstrong said: "The efficiency of this system depends entirely upon the interest shown in their work by the persons the rural letters carriers serve."

Rural Mail Goes Through

Top, Left to Right—W. G. Armstrong, Niles, Mich., President, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association; Charles M. Upham, Secretary, American Road Builders' Association; Representative Bert Lord (R) of New York, Leader in Drive to "Take the Mail Carrier Out of the Mud." Left Center—Horse and Wagon in Ohio Mud Road. Lower Left—More Ohio Mud, but This Time an Automobile. Lower Right—Mrs. Ruth Kenyon, Pioneer Nebraska Letter Carrier, Now Retired

Rhode Island Women Drive Slower Than Men But Do Not Fear Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21—Rhode Island men drive their automobiles faster than women, but they slow down in front of police stations, while the women continue at the same speed, a survey for the State Board of Public Roads by FERA workers shows. The men's speed was given as .03 of a mile faster than the women.

The survey made under the direction of Vaslet L. Howe, with the co-operation of the state police, showed that commercial vehicle operators obeyed the motor laws constantly, while the pleasure car drivers were lax.

The study showed that more than 90 per cent of the drivers obeyed red lights, and only 2.17 per cent do not comply with the yellow signals. Most of the operators, the report indicated, ignored stop signs at road intersections, but that the speed on entering main highways was very low.

The study also showed that most of the drivers ignore the 20-mile an hour speed limit, but that the infractions decrease as the maximum speed limits are increased. Lone drivers drive faster than operators of autos containing two or more people, the report shows.

Mexico to Draw 18 Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Eighteen American nations will be represented at the Seventh American Scientific Congress which will convene here Sept. 8-17, according to the organizing committee working under the auspices of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Public Education. The largest delegations will be from the United States and Canada.

Cambridge Citizens Start Movement for Cutting Taxes

Steps for the reduction of the Cambridge tax rate are being taken by an increasing number of citizens and organizations of that city. Last June action was felt to be urgent and a campaign under the direction of businessmen, known as the Cambridge Industrial Association, was started. Now, everything well organized, an effective drive is under way.

The campaign, although nonpartisan, is to be conducted along political lines. Every voter will be reached personally through representatives chosen from among his own neighbors, and a vigorous campaign will be carried on in the newspapers.

Paying Off Debt

Like other communities, Cambridge has, in the last five years, seen a lowering of public wealth and an inability to pay taxes. There has been, however, no corresponding reduction in city expenditures. The city kept on borrowing as it did before the crash. Thus has come about an increase in the city's debt, and the inevitable rising tax rate, necessary to pay off the maturing debt and its interest.

The need for a lower rate is felt in all classes of taxpayers; even those owning no property feeling the weight of the present $41 assessment through high rates. For this reason, the tax reduction committee believes that the program will receive wide support among all classes of voters, not merely from the big industries, which always suffer under excessive taxation.

Paying Back $1,520,000

That a reduction of the municipal debt is needed is indicated by the auditor's figures. They show that this year $1,520,000 were added to the tax levy to pay the maturing debt. There would have been no such mortgage placed on the future tax rate if the city had been run on the pay-as-you-go system, and it is on this basis that the committee proposes that it be run in the future.

The plan for reduction is simple. It proposes to incur no increase in the city debt until a large part of the present debt is reduced. Today's debt is approximately $10,700,000. If nothing should be added to it during the next four years, it would be reduced by $3,500,000, as that much of the debt matures within that period.

Looking Four Years Ahead

This would mean that a smaller amount would have to be added each year to the city budget, and a lower tax rate would follow. By 1939 the tax rate should have been reduced by $3.86.

As yet there has been no comment from city officials, who appear to be marking time, until they can see whether or not it will be politically wise to get behind the movement.

The question will undoubtedly be raised whether one can suspend all large scale constructions from which the present debt has resulted without the city suffering. In answer to this it has been pointed out by the committee that the school and municipal buildings will meet the requirements for the next four years, and that the ordinary departmental appropriations will be sufficient for city maintenance.

Antelope Family Varies

A great variety of antelopes is found in South Africa, ranging from the diminutive blue buck or mipiti to the eland.

Hatchet BRAND
VACUUM PACKED
PINEAPPLE

SOLD ONLY BY INDEPENDENT RETAIL STORES
THE TWITCHELL-CHAMPLIN CO.
Portland, Maine Boston, Mass.

Live at the Convenient HOTEL
KENMORE
COMMONWEALTH AVE. AT KENMORE SQ.
A modern, comfortable, friendly hotel, serving good food moderately priced. Situated near The Mother Church and convenient to downtown Boston.

2-Room Suite—High up, overlooking Commonwealth Ave. Large living room, bedroom, bath, reception hall, spacious closets. $125.00.
2-Room Suite—Southwest exposure. Large living room, bedroom, bath. $125.00.
2-Room Suite—Southwest exposure, high up. Medium size. Living room, bedroom, bath. $115.00.
Above prices are unfurnished. Furnished at slightly higher rate.
Also available in the apartment wing: 2 and 3-room suites with kitchenettes at considerably lower rentals. Yet the same fine service and appointments are available.
Phone KENmore 2770
MR. WITNEY

IN New York IT'S
THE
BARCLAY
111 EAST 48TH STREET
JUST OFF PARK AVENUE
THE quiet, dignified atmosphere of The Barclay appeals strongly to Monitor readers of whom we have many, both permanent and transient. We are grateful for their patronage and extend a welcome to all others.
Less than 5 minutes walk to Grand Central Station and Fifth Church
GEO. W. LINDHOLM, Manager

The priceless ingredient of every product is the honor and integrity of its maker
•
SQUIBB
E. R. SQUIBB & SONS
Among the Squibb Household Products are the following:
SQUIBB Cleansing Cream
SQUIBB Cold Cream
SQUIBB Dental Cream
SQUIBB Dusting Powder
SQUIBB Extract Vanilla
SQUIBB Lanolin Cream
SQUIBB Olive Oil
SQUIBB Shaving Cream
SQUIBB Soda Bicarbonate
SQUIBB Talcum Powder
SQUIBB Nursery Powder

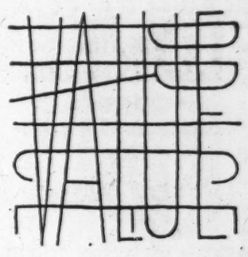
HOTEL BEVAN LARCHMONT, NEW YORK
DIRECTLY ON THE SOUND
Surrounded by beautiful trees—½ mile from Boston Post Road—35 min. to Grand Central — Permanent, week-end and overnight guests—A friendly, restful atmosphere—Moderate rates—Summer sports—Ownership management—Tel. The Merrows, Larchmont 602.

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

I fooled myself long enough
I'm changing to
GENUINE WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
. . . and no furnace tending!
MISTAKEN thrift—this furnace tending. Costs too much in time and trouble. Costs too much for fuel. No matter what kind of heating you now have, watch the bills shrink when you change to genuine Williams Oil-O-Matic. You can even use the heavier, *low-priced* fuel oils which many other oil burners cannot burn, saving you hundreds of dollars in cost for fuel in the course of a few years.
New Low Prices!
Oil-O-Matic is outselling other oil burners 2 to 1. Mass production has brought the prices down in reach of almost every home. More than 180,000 users will tell you that it costs less to have Oil-O-Matic heating than by any other method. You are rid of uneven heat, dirty furnace work and all those needless bills for cleaning, redecorating.
Oil-O-Matic is quickly installed in your present heating plant—steam, hot water, vapor or warm air. NHA easy terms—3 years to pay.
Call your Williams Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Expert Survey of your entire heating plant to point out defects, if any, suggest proper corrections.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORPORATION
Bloomington, Illinois
Oil Burners . . . Water Heaters
Ice-O-Matic Refrigeration
Air-O-Matic Air Conditioners

Rogers Peet
Sale-time at Rogers Peet's!



Price is what you pay! Value, what you get!
It pays to know your dealer!
In a Rogers Peet SALE you not only get *added* value but "Style" and "Fit."
Changing the price changes neither the quality nor our designer's reputation— "best in the country"!

Suits
(Coat, waistcoat, trousers.)
Were $45 to $55. $35 now.
Were $55 to $75. $45 now.

Sport Suits
(Coat, waistcoat, trousers)
Were $55 to $75. $45 now.
Some Sport Coats, reduced to **$22.50.**
—and some wool knickers, cut to **$3.50.** Broken sizes.

White Shirts
Broadcloths and madrases. Plain whites and white-on-white stripes and figures.
Collar attached and neckband styles.
$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 shirts—
1.85

Other Bargains
$2.50 to $4 Fancy Shirts . . . 1.55
$1.35 to $2 Neckties 85c
$2 to $3 Neckties 1.15
$1.50 to $3 Socks 85c
$3.50 and $4 Golf Hose . . . 95c
$6 and $7.50 Golf Hose . . . 1.35
$1 Handkerchiefs 55c
$3 Handkerchiefs 1.15
$5 Felt Hats 2.95
$7 and $8 Felt Hats 3.95
$6.75 to $9.50 Shoes 3.45

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
5 NEW YORK STORES
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Broadway at 35th St.
Broadway at 13th St.
B'way at Warren St.
B'way at Liberty St.
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Finland Claims No Millionaire And Few Residents Are Poor; State Runs Vital Monopolies

Finland Moves Ahead
Third of four articles showing the progress made in the north European Republic which used to be a minor part of Russia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Fin.—The Republic of Finland, which has preserved intact its political democracy while most other new republics in Europe have been succumbing to dictatorships, has attained at the same time a remarkable degree of economic democracy.

Traveling through Finland, one gains the impression that this country, quietly and unostentatiously, has come close to the "classless society" which Soviet Russia and National Socialist Germany alike so vigorously and insistently proclaim.

All Must Work

Certainly the contrasts between well-to-do and poor are not so sharp in Finland today as they are in Soviet Russia. In a fortnight's travel through Finland, the writer saw no persons who seemed so poor as the ragged itinerant workers he has encountered on railways in Siberia, in Ukrainian villages, or on the crowded decks of Black Sea steamers. The well-to-do in Finland certainly live no more ostentatiously than higher Soviet officials, with their Lincoln motorcars, comfortable city apartments and summer country homes, their chauffeurs and household servants.

Finnish leaders refuse to accept any special credit for the equitable distribution of their country's wealth. They say: "Our country is poor, and most of us must work, and work hard, for a living. We cannot support a large idle class."

It is true that sudden wealth is hardly possible for a Finlander. The country's principal resources are its forests and herds, which yield their riches reluctantly. In 1933 only 12 Finnish individuals reported incomes of more than $30,000 a year. Finland claims not one millionaire.

But it is also true that enlightened leadership has enabled Finland, without violent revolution or "class warfare" of any description, to guard against the accumulation of vast wealth by individuals or private corporations, to distribute more widely the available cultivable land, and to increase the economic security of most citizens.

The Republic of Finland has attempted equitable distribution of income along three lines:

1. By land reforms which permitted tenant farmers and landless peasants to obtain their own plots.
2. By state operation of a variety of enterprises.
3. By encouraging the growth of a vigorous co-operative movement, both of producers and consumers.

Tenants Bought Farms

Before the Russian Revolution more than one-fifth of Finland's population were landless peasants, desperately poor and with few legal rights.

In 1918 a Land Purchase Act was passed authorizing the state to buy land from larger landowners and resell it to tenant farmers at 1914 prices, which were very favorable. The new owners were given a long term of years to repay the state.

In 1922 a supplementary law provided that the state should give from state-owned or private forests 50-acre tracts to landless peasants, which they might clear for cultivation. As a result, all but about 50,000 peasants have been settled on land of their own, and the state hopes soon to abolish altogether the class of landless peasants. Their life in the forests is not easy, but they have security and a sense of ownership. They can supplement their incomes by working during the long winters in the logging industry and by peasant handicrafts, which have been remarkably developed by co-operative organizations.

Government Enterprises

The Finnish Government operates a number of enterprises, from which it derives a profit estimated in the 1935 budget at $5,500,000. These include the railways, with their workshops and timber business; posts and telegraphs and canals; a margarine factory and an official newspaper. The Ministry of Defense has its own powder and cartridge factories, airplane works, dockyard and tailoring shop. The state still owns about 40 per cent of the land area, mostly in forests, from which it derives a profit estimated in 1935 at $2,000,000. No state enterprise was operated at a loss in 1934. Municipal governments also operate telephone, electric light and power, and water systems.

But the Finnish people have none of that worship of the state which is characteristic of the new European dictatorships, whether of the Fascist or Communist variety. They do not want their state to become too powerful. The state forests are being gradually distributed to needy peasants under proper safeguards; state enterprises are largely public utilities. Finlanders do not believe that either political or economic democracy is likely under state-owned industry and agriculture.

The co-operative movement, altogether independent of the state and of politics, appeals to Finlanders as a more likely agency than state ownership for obtaining economic democracy.

HIGHLAND COAL CO., Inc.
Coal : : Fuel Oil
Koppers Seaboard Coke
ORANGE 3-0119
456 SO. JEFFERSON STREET

Be Wise
and consider. Now is the time to think of that
OIL BURNER or MOTOR STOKER
We install and service A B C OIL BURNERS
A. H. HOLMES, Jr.
560 NO. GROVE STREET
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
ORANGE 3-0420

NEWARK, N. J.
Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
Everything Electrical
INCLUDING—
A wide selection of gifts for all occasions.
- LIGHTING FIXTURES.
- LAMPS AND SHADES OF LATEST DESIGN.
- REFRIGERATORS AND A COMPLETE LINE OF
- RADIOS

Expert Repairing—*Deliveries*
710 Springfield Ave. Tel. ESsex 3-5575
If you are not acquainted with us you should be.

NEWARK, N. J.
Men's Apparel of Highest Quality...
J&M Shoes
Cavanagh Hats
Distinctive Haberdashery
Custom Clothes
Lyndon E. Stoutenburgh
758 Broad Street

ALDERNEY
GRADE A MILK
Daily Shore Delivery as far south as Seaside Park. Place your order now.
Alderney Dairy Co.
26 Bridge St., Newark

AIELLO BROTHERS AB INCORPORATED
The House of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
WHOLESALE RETAIL

A Departmentized Laundry
All cleaning requirements of the entire family as well as the home are taken care of here. Laundering, Garment Cleaning, Rug Cleaning, Pillow Sanitizing, Mattress Renovating, Fur Storage and Cleaning.
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY ESSEX COUNTY MITCHELL 3-0025
Jersey City, New Jersey *Journal Square 2-2000*

NEWARK, N. J.
UNITED STATES OIL BURNER
United States Government F. H. A. Approval
ELIN, Inc.
Pioneers of the Industry
Approved by the National Board of Underwriters Lab.
330 WASHINGTON STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Phone MA. 3-4063—Open Evenings Free Parking

Hopson Got A.G.E. For Only $90,000, Senators Are Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The Senate lobby committee had an excursion into high finance today.

It learned how the application of only $90,000 by Howard C. Hopson and John I. Mange, utility executives, had secured for them the domination of the billion-dollar Associated Gas & Electric System.

It learned that at the annual meetings of that vast organization stockholders customarily are absent; that the biggest minority block of shares is held in Holland by a group which actually keeps check on the operations of the vast and complex company, although at the last annual meeting, only two stockholders presented themselves for the proceedings.

It learned how bonds, dated to mature Jan. 1, A. D. 2875, or 947 years hence, had been issued.

Hopson Family on Pay Roll

It heard about profits made by the personal companies of H. C. Hopson and his relatives, which sold their services to the A. G. E. in engineering, actuarial and other forms, so that the Hopson family was shown to have benefited to the tune of $3,187,064 in the years 1929 to 1933, although all dividends to stockholders were suspended after 1932.

Furthermore, the lobby committee heard new evidence of the strongly-worded advertising campaign ordered by Mr. Hopson to prevent federal regulations against just such holding companies as he controls, and issued itself a formal threat, to summon the witness for contempt unless he made simple and straightforward answers to its questions.

The lobby committee was only one of three phases of the utility situation developments today.

In the Senate, Huey P. Long, (D) of La., returning to the capital, launched a bitter attack against the Administration, charging it with shielding Marvin McIntyre, secretary of Mr. Roosevelt, who was unexpectedly found at the utility lobby headquarters by the Senate sergeant-at-arms when he was recently searching for Mr. Hopson.

Sergeant-at-Arms on Hand

The third event of the morning was the failure of the representatives of House and Senate to meet at their scheduled conference to discuss the utilities bill.

Today was the first time in the examination of Mr. Hopson when the complicated financial structure of the Associated Gas empire was carefully explored. It was a subdued Mr. Hopson who answered questions of Lewis Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, following formal reading of the committee's threat of contempt proceedings. In the audience sat Chesley W. Jurney, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to see that the committee's commands were obeyed.

As the picture of the corporate maze of the great utilities empire was drawn, it was shown to be dominated at the extreme pinnacle by a relatively small block of so-called "Class B" stock not sold to the public. Hopson explained how he and John I. Mange borrowed $10,000 to establish the Associated Securities Corporation, which they ran up into a $90,000 corporation, and then repaid the original loan.

This small organization at the extreme peak of the structure was the "tail that wagged the dog."

How the Tail Wagged

It exercised its power by the following gradations of control:

Associated Securities Corporation owned the vital Class B, or voting stock, of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, another holding company.

Associated Gas & Holding Company in turn owned control of Associated Gas & Electric Corporation, still another holding company, further down the ladder.

The "corporation" in turn, owned control of the 100 or more other companies in the vast system, which serve 2,000,000 customers in over 20 states.

Thus, it was shown, the employment of $90,000 in cash at the strategic point at the top of the vast edifice, had given Messrs. Hopson and Mange their apparent domination.

Class B stock, however, held its control only while the company paid dividends. After A. G. E. dividends ceased, Schwellenbach brought out how the control of some 607,000 votes in the Class A common stock, representing about 16 per cent of that outstanding, continued the financial domination and indicated the indifference of the average stockholder.

Madison
A Montclair Institution
Books—Stationery
Art Wares — Pictures
Framing — Kodaks
Engraving — Printing
THE EDWARD MADISON COMPANY
427 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

Danielson & Sons
— DRY CLEANING
QUALITY — DYEING
— PRESSING
35 WATCHUNG PLAZA
Tel. 2-3145 Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-3145
(No connection with any other store)

Only Three Bills Await Action by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

ference report on the TVA amendments.

The agreement on TVA amendments included a trimmed-down version of some of the restrictions which the House attempted to erect around the enthusiasms of the Tennessee Valley Authority. For example, it authorized the Comptroller General to audit the TVA's books and it prohibited TVA from buying outright entire existing power systems. While these restrictions do not give TVA the complete freedom to roam up and down the Tennessee Valley at will with almost complete control over its economic destinies—a freedom which it tended to exert in its youthful exuberance—they constitute no serious rein on the basic objectives of the Government's incursion into power development.

Satisfactory to Norris

Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, original sponsor of TVA, expressed himself satisfied. Important to him and to TVA is a specific authorization to make loans to communities for the purpose of building municipally-owned transmission systems for the use of power generated at TVA dams.

The agreement further authorizes the authority to construct transmission lines of its own without first attempting to purchase private lines with which it would be in competition.

These specific delegations of authority are all designed to circumvent legal obstructions which private power interests have thrown in front of TVA and by which TVA's electric power transmission activities have been brought to a virtual standstill.

Provides for TVA Defense

The provision for auditing TVA books is less of a restriction than might appear on the surface. Under the agreement any such audit must be submitted to TVA before being made public and any report of the comptroller general to Congress must be accompanied by a TVA report. This would prevent a recurrence of the recent publication of a TVA audit before TVA had had an opportunity to examine or answer the charges made against it.

Advancement of the TVA measure toward enactment emphasizes the character of the legislative program now approaching final enactment. Like several other measures of the session, it is designed to perfect or complement the steps taken so hurriedly during the first Roosevelt year. Almost without exception, every important legislative step of this session rounds out the original new-deal reform picture.

The Abundant Life

The Social Security Bill already signed is an attempt to fulfill the basic New Deal promise of a more secure and more abundant life for the forgotten man.

The banking bill is a further element in a general program of financial measures intended to safeguard the savings and investments of the average man both against fraud and against economic adversity and to give the nation a more stable financial system.

Bills Roughly Related

The gold clause amendment is related roughly to the banking measure.

In the realm of social reform the railroad retirement pension bill constitutes a specific application to railroads of the principles applied generally in the social security measure. Further social reform measures of the session include the "wealth-redistribution" tax bill.

Previous legislation is clarified and improved in both the TVA amendments and the AAA amendments while the utility holding company bill is designed to complete the federal control over security markets, security speculation and security issues already undertaken in the Securities Exchange Act.

Attacks on Religion Condemned By Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, last night, coupled condemnation of attacks upon religion in Germany and in Mexico with a plea for preservation of the United States Constitution.

He addressed the supreme council of the Knights of Columbus's annual convention at which delegates were told by Martin H. Carmody supreme knight, of Grand Rapids, Mich., that nations which deny religious liberty and individual rights should be soundly censured.

"I don't believe in Communism," Mr. Smith declared. "I believe there is too much common sense among our people to permit it to get a foothold in this country."

He also touched upon the religious problem in Mexico, involving the Roman Catholic Church and state, and deplored present conditions there.

"Russia, Germany and Mexico can continue this form of Government only by the force of arms," Mr. Smith said. "They are making the citizens subservient to the state by force."

Rochester Trade Upturn Sets Pace in N. Y. State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21—Doubling the record of the rest of the State, exclusive of New York City, with an 8 per cent increase in employment over a year ago, Rochester business showed decided upturns in nine of the 13 leading indices in the first six months of 1935, according to figures just released by the Chamber of Commerce statistical committee.

At the same time, the committee reported, factory pay rolls in the Rochester district showed an increase of 14 per cent over the same period last year. The increases, the report said, showed definite advance in the community's purchasing power.

Uptrends were indicated in express shipments, electricity consumption, factory employment and pay rolls, post office receipts, newspaper advertising lineage, department store and insurance sales, passenger automobile sales and the Rochester business index.

Schacht Warning Fails to Reach Masses in Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 21—Today the German people still only have a vague idea of the grave warning as to Germany's difficult economic situation and its connection with Jew baiting, as uttered by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Reich's Economic Dictator, at Königsberg three days ago.

Those sections of the speech which attacked the National Socialist extremists have been omitted from the German press. Indeed it would seem from the manner in which the speech has been presented in National Socialist Party newspapers that the Economic Dictator did not voice the feeling and views of a dominant section of the Cabinet.

Will It Cease Now?

Whether persecutions will now cease after Dr. Schacht's further admonition and suggestion that segregation of the Jews be left absolutely to Government measures remains to be seen.

It is noteworthy, however, that Dr. Schacht's remarks on the treatment of Jews, based on the knowledge that such persecution interferes very seriously with German trade, are glossed over by official newspapers. Some effect, however, is already observable, for the Schwarze Korps, the newspaper of the "SS men"—Herr Hitler's special black guards—today refers to the Jewish question, though without mentioning Dr. Schacht.

In Schacht's Words

It informs "SS men" in a manner almost tantamount to an order that the question cannot be solved (in Dr. Schacht's words) by "smashing Jewish shopwindows and smearing the fronts of Jewish houses." The organ adds: "Parasites in our Germanism" can be gotten rid of only by taking from them every possibility of making money.

So far official newspapers have taken the cue from the official treatment of Dr. Schacht's speech and prudently refrained from comment.

Places Responsibility

Individual National Socialist excesses against Jews, Dr. Schacht declared at Königsberg, "seriously disturbed economic life," and had been forbidden by both state and party. Dr. Schacht added that he would hold those undisciplined elements responsible, "if the economic and financial task set by Der Führer were made impossible."

These words are believed here to be the first official admission that anti-Jewish excesses have had an adverse result of the Reich's economy.

Although Dr. Schacht also hinted that more money might soon have to be found to continue the financing of Herr Hitler's rearmament and public works schemes, no further call on the savings banks appears contemplated for the immediate present.

Attendance Urged At Church Services On 'Loyalty Days'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The executive committee for Religious and Welfare Recovery, headed by Walter W. Head, is out to mobilize the character-building forces of the country in preparation for Loyalty Days, Oct. 5 and 6. Loyalty Days will be observed in churches and synagogues "as a first step in a nationwide program of real recovery of the highest and deepest values of life."

Speaking of the movement, Mr. Head observed that throughout the nation there seems to be a conviction that recovery depends as much on the maintenance of spiritual ideals and moral standards as it does on material prosperity and legislative expedients.

The committee includes 325 leading Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews, among whom are pastors, bishops, priests, rabbis, college presidents, educators, welfare workers, civic leaders and laymen.

The plan is to invite every citizen and every church member to attend services in churches or synagogues. Last year the experimental observances took place in 132 cities in 28 states and proved so satisfactory that approval to make the movement nationwide this year was gained.

Police Put on Probation In Drive on Gambling

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Aug. 21 (AP)—Mayor Robert Pfeifle placed Bethlehem's police department on probation indefinitely today in his drive against lotteries and horse-race gambling.

He summoned the superintendent, the captain of detectives and other high ranking officers, he said, and renewed his demand for action. The Mayor's ultimatum: "If the job is too big for you, then you must quit."

Argentine Press Muzzle Found Unconstitutional

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 21 (AP)—A recent decree by the Ministry of the Interior intended to regulate and bond foreign correspondents was declared unconstitutional yesterday by Juan Alvarez, attorney general.

The decree, which never has been applied because of widespread protests by newspapers and correspondents, was considered dead.

SCHMIDT'S
SINCE 1880
A Real Shoe Store
Fully Stocked With
Quality Shoes
X-Ray Fitted
FOR THE FAMILY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
627 SMITHFIELD STREET
Also Sunny Dormont

Three Positions Emerge On Neutral Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

500 to 1 that America would not be involved in this trouble."

Mr. Bone: "I know the Senator will recall the statement which I heard before we got into the World War, 'Oh, nothing could get the United States into one of these messes in Europe.' But in we went."

Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland: "The only way by which we can stay out of war, if this philosophy is sound, is to have no shipping whatsoever. . . . I believe the human being is so constructed that while everybody will be for the resolution now, when the time comes that the cotton exporters cannot export their cotton, those men will demand the markets back which give them a living, particularly when cotton, in such a situation, will be bringing an abnormally high price. What we do, well intentioned though it is, is apt to degenerate into a set of New Year's resolutions, which will be broken about as soon as war is declared."

Question of Sacrifice

Mr. Long: "There is no sacrifice in the way of trade that I can imagine, temporary or permanent, to avoid a war which would approach the sacrifice we would have to make to go into a war."

Mr. Tydings: "I have expounded in full my philosophy as to how to prevent war—not the path of fear but the path of courage. Not the path of an inferior nation but the path of a superior nation. Not the path of isolation, but the path of co-operation. Tariff trade embargoes carried to an extreme, the depreciation of the money system, such internatiinal questions as the failure to settle the war debts, and inability to agree upon a method to bring about disarmament, are a thousand times more responsible for the conditions existing between Ethiopia and Italy and all the other countries in Europe than any particular philosophy embraced in these joint resolutions."

Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona: "If we choose peace and tranquillity, safety and security, rather than to assert our right, it is our lawful privilege to do so. I am in favor of the neutrality resolution."

Opposes Isolation

Mr. Tydings: "I still believe that the American citizen, subject to certain reasonable restrictions, ought to be pretty well permitted to walk over the globe in countries that are not fighting, and not be a boy who has to sit on the back porch and behave himself when he is a citizen of a nation of the strength and power that we have. I should not oppose a mild restriction on these rights drawn with reason; but I certainly should oppose complete isolation for this country."

Mr. Bone: "I cannot believe that our people sent us here believing that we would waste these precious hours fretting over the lost profits of prospective war profiteers when the welfare of the Republic is at stake and the lives of boys are in our hands. . . . If we walk away from this issue the people will not forgive us."

Key Pittsman (D) of Nevada (chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee): "I may say that I was somewhat surprised, as possibly some other members of the committee were surprised, to find that the question of neutrality is quite a complex problem."

Millionaires to Share In Old-Age Pensions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Old-age pension checks will be sent to millionaires and laborers alike when the social security board begins payments in 1942 under the contributory pension system.

The President's Committee on Economic Security made this clear today to end reports that benefits would be denied persons over 65 years if they have other sources of income.

Every wage earner taxed under Title 2 of the security bill will receive the full amount of his pension, one official said, "whether he be Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, or a poorly-paid ditch-digger."

Noncontributory pensions to elderly persons in need, also provided in another section of the act, are a different matter. There is no relation, officials emphasize, between the two sections. The noncontributory payments are the Government's contribution to old and needy persons eligible for aid under their respective state laws; the other plan is a form of old-age security insurance paid for by wage earners during their productive years.

WE WANT YOU
To try one of those twenty-six delicious kinds of Rhea-baked Bread. You'll say
"What a Difference!"
RHEA'S 441 Market St. in Pittsburgh

Ten Guesses (68)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; in fact, in 1934 there were 1776 teachers and 7933 students.
2—Yes; it has 1,006,140.
3—No; Australia with a population of 6,877,168 on 2,974,581 square miles, has 2.2 persons to the square mile. British Columbia with a population of 694,263 on 366,255 square miles has 1.8 to the square mile.
4—Yes; feathers are weighed by avoirdupois weight, in which there are 7000 grains in a pound. Gold is weighed by troy weight, which has 5760 grains to the pound.
5—Yes; Texas has an area of 265,896 square miles, and British Columbia has 366,255.
6—No; on the first.
7—No; on the first.
8—No; it was written by Sir James B. Barrie.
9—Yes.
10—No; all are correct.

Colonial Policy Of Britain Held To Need Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is in search of a colonial policy.

With the passage into law in the British House of Commons of the India bill which is to give at least partial self-government to 350,000,000 Orientals hitherto ruled from Westminster, the question has become insistent as to whether (and if so in what extent) the British Government should attempt to treat similarly the 66,500,000 people inhabiting the 4,141,563 square miles of the earth's surface still comprised in what remains of the United Kingdom's so-called "Colonial Empire."

The answer depends upon the view taken of the more or less complete independence which self-government implies.

The United States left the British Empire because it was denied freedom which Britain has since then voluntarily conceded in full measure to Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Irish Free State, and in part to an India, which however has not as yet shown much willingness to accept in any limited form.

Sir Edward Grigg, lately British Governor of Kenya Colony, in East Africa, said in the House of Commons on July 25, that what had happened in India was about to occur in Africa owing to educated local opinion wanting to play its part in the shaping of policy. In India, he went on to say, Britain had allowed itself to be taken unawares by this problem. It ought not to do the same in Africa. The whole situation needed to be thought out. He suggested the possibility of making the situation easier by reducing the interest charges on loans for the development of backward areas in Africa. But this, he indicated, could only be a palliative. Such a policy as would enable Africans to afford the things which civilization taught them to want remained to be devised.

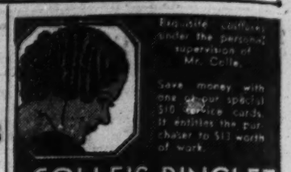
Sir Malcolm Hailey, a lifelong official civil servant, who has been until this year Governor, first of one and afterwards of another, of the major provinces in India, is now on his way to East Africa to look into this question.

It may be some time before the weight of his great authority can be thrown on either side of the arguments presenting themselves for and against possible lines of procedure.

A major consideration concerns the part to be played in any future system of local autonomy by small but influentially important settlements of European planters and Indians already established in East African colonies. Sir Edward Grigg said there were three possible lines of policy. One was what he regarded as the highly dangerous one of allowing matters to drift as he thought had hitherto been the case. Another which he also rejected was to buy out the foreign element. A third which he wisely prefers is to endeavor to devise means of satisfying the aspirations and securing the material welfare in ordered relation with one another of the whole heterogeneous community of Europeans, Indians and Africans that is now growing up.

Mainz Home of Gutenberg

Johannes Gutenberg, a pioneer in typography, was born at Mainz about 1400 and passed on in the same city in 1467 or 1468.


COLLE'S RINGLET
Given Without Machine $7.50
PERMANENT WAVES FROM $5
Colle's 204 FIFTH AVE. Fourth Floor Bank Bldg. PITTSBURGH, PA. ATLANTIC 0554

For Good Groceries
It's... BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

MEN'S WASHABLE SUITS 75 CENTS
LET US KEEP THEM CLEAN AND FRESH FOR YOU
PHONE FAIRFAX 3810
WE KNOW HOW
NORTH SIDE LAUNDRY COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EARLY FALL OXFORD
$8.50

A trim design that belongs in every woman's wardrobe. Smart and comfortable for early Fall wear. Black or brown kidskin with built-up leather heel. Inbuilt "Arch-aid" construction.
Ritter & Morrison
"The Store of Unhurried Service"
Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.
501 Liberty at Stanwix

Convince yourself that B & B has The August Furniture Sale of Outstanding Leadership!
SAVINGS of 10% to 50%
Shop and Compare These Values!
Sample Line of Jamestown Royal Living Room Samples
2 Pc. Suites . . . Chairs . . . Sofas . . . Love Seats
10 Pc. Walnut Dining Room Suite . . 99.50
195.00 4 Pc. Modern Bedroom Suite 147.00
199.00 4 Pc. Walnut Bedroom Suite 128.00
Bedroom Furniture of Hard Maple or Solid Cherry . . . . . each piece 14.95
2 Pc. Frieze Living Room Suite 99.50
Stearns & Foster "Charme" Inner-spring Mattress 16.90
Simmons Studio Couch with Reversible Cushions (Exclusive with B & B) 32.75
Large Mahogany Knee Hole Desk . . 19.95
EASY TERMS: Enjoy your furniture while you pay for it. A small down payment, balance monthly, plus a slight carrying charge of ¼ of 1%.
Visit the Model Rooms, recently redecorated with furniture featured in the August Sale. (The Furniture Department is open any evening by appointment.)
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA. FREE PARKING

Peace Agencies Urged to Press Antiwar Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—A plea for peace groups within the United States to bring pressure to bear immediately on Congress to cause it to authorize the President to apply economic sanctions against Italy in the event it precipitates war with Ethiopia was voiced by Clark M. Eichelberger, national director of the League of Nations Associations, here today. Such action, he added, should be based on the grounds that Italy was the aggressor.

What is, or is not, done between now and October to prevent an Italo-Ethiopian war "may be the most important decisions in the life of this generation," Mr. Eichelberger declared.

"The United States," he continued, "is involved both in the causes and in the results of this moral catastrophe."

Economic Sanctions

Mr. Eichelberger held that unless the League of Nations also issued economic sanctions against Italy in the event of war in Africa, it would have to quit as a political power.

"The outcome of the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia involves more than the fate of the Abyssinian people or the future of Mussolini's dictatorship," he continued. "It may determine what kind of a civilization we shall experience in this generation. . . .

"An Italian-Ethiopian war may well sweep away the world's last remaining dikes now holding against the increasing forces of moral disaster. For three years the Kellogg pact and the League of Nations Covenant have been gradually weakened by the assaults on them of a few great powers, the failure of others to fulfill their obligations and the refusal of the United States to participate even to the extent of joining the World Court. War in Ethiopia might further weaken them so as to produce a return to war-breeding alliances and balance of power.

Financial Consequences

"The economic consequences of war might sweep away the remaining dikes against financial collapse and revolution. Competent observers agree that the Mussolini venture will end in Italian bankruptcy. Fear of world war will not only throw national budgets further out of line by military expenditures, it could destroy what economic recovery is already in evidence. It is questionable if the moral standards of nations could stand another war and the capacity of democratic government might give way before the rising tide of Fascism . . .

"The United States is involved both in the causes and in the results of the moral catastrophe. . .

"While not a member of the League of Nations, it should consult with the League to help find a peaceful solution, and if Italian soldiers cross the Ethiopian border, it should deny to Italy the right to munitions, the material out of which munitions are made, and any loans or credits whatsoever . . .

Sacrifices for Peace

"It is better to sacrifice for peace than for war. We must make up our minds whether we are willing to run some risks and make some sacrifices that peace may be maintained, or whether we want the risks to be entirely on the side of war.

"The British people have just expressed themselves in a national referendum that they wish their Government to take the risks for peace. If American public opinion also expressed itself, the results would not be long in doubt."

Following Mr. Eichelberger's interview with the press, friends of peace held a meeting at the offices of the League of Nations Association and formed a committee to coordinate the activities of various religious and peace organizations to work along unified lines. John H. Shaw, diplomatic and consular representative of Ethiopia in the United States, was one of those present.

Ice Free Plane Wings Devised in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

A DEVICE which, it is claimed, will rob the air of one of its greatest perils to aviation—formation of ice on wings—was shown here to technical experts recently.

The invention consists of a method supplying an antifreeze liquid by means of compressed air through tubing to the leading parts of the airplane which are subject to ice formation.

The invention has been the subject of several years' experimenting. It has now been patented throughout the world.

Mrs. Roosevelt Calls Curiosity Need in Home

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt agrees that woman's place is in the home, but she adds that "if she really cares about her home, that caring will take her far and wide."

The President's wife defends her own "variety of interests" in an article titled "In Defense of Curiosity," published in the Aug. 24 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

"I think," she writes, "at a child's birth, if a mother could ask a fairy godmother to endow it with the most useful gift, that gift should be curiosity.

"Unless we see our home as a part of the world, the inevitable crowding in of the world, through wars, health conditions, government policies, and a multitude of correlated interests, will find us not qualified to protect the home," she argues.

Auto Marathons Reduce High Cost of Traveling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—This textile city is on the map in an impromptu travel marathon wherein economy is the determining factor.

Four young Spartanburg business girls, having driven from here to Seattle, Wash., recently for a total cost of only $31 each, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nobel and their son, Frank, Jr., of Seattle, decided to try some cheap traveling too. Arriving here, they reported a total of $46.01 for the three of them. They didn't say what the extra penny was for.

South Preserves Brogues

In no part of America has the language of early Scotland, Ireland and England been so well preserved as in the Southern Appalachians.

Minor Sanctions Outlined by League Committee

Closing Suez Canal would be considered drastic action even though envisaged in Covenant. But there are other penalties that could be enforced against recalcitrant aggressor in war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Talk of Britain closing the Suez Canal to Italian transports carrying soldiers and supplies to East Africa brings up the question as to what "sanctions" might properly be applied by the League and its members against an "aggressor" in such a conflict.

Britain has certain responsibilities under the League Covenant, along with other signatories to that agreement, and might be called upon by the League to exercise such responsibilities—if the Italo-Ethiopian Conciliation Commission and the League Council itself (following the sudden collapse of the three-power parley in Paris) fail to avert the threatened war in east Africa.

Under the League Covenant, Britain is committed to Article XVI to economic sanctions and even more drastic action. This article has never been applied by the League. And nobody quite knows how it would work out in practice. Can it, for instance, be put into operation by a sorely depleted League, shorn of German and Japanese membership, and with America's seat at the Council table still empty?

League Committee Acts

A tentative answer to some of these disturbing questions has just been provided by a small League Committee, whose report has escaped the international limelight, perhaps on account of its many technicalities.

The committee consisted of economic and financial experts from Britain, France, Soviet Russia, Canada, Italy and others. It was asked by the League Council to study certain restraining measures less comprehensive than those of Article XVI, which would not disturb the whole economic life of the country concerned, yet would be effective enough to induce that country to modify its course of action. The preventive measures "of a more or less deterrent character" might be applied to a country which is assumed to have broken its obligations in order to break the peace at an early date and has engaged in intensive war preparations.

First in the committee's list of restraining measures is the withholding from the law breaker of a limited number of key products. These would include all arms, ammunition and implements of war and key products for their manufacture. This would involve selecting certain commodities and putting a complete stop to their import.

Also "Peace-Products"

It might also be necessary to stop related products also widely used in peaceful industries. Their stoppage would seriously interfere with the economic life of both the law-breaker and of the countries which produce and export these products. Any abnormal stocks would be clear evidence that a breach of the peace was imminent.

But the prohibition of these products, the committee points out, raises problems of great technical complexity, as certain metals and chemicals are of considerable importance for national defense.

A deterrent effect might be obtained by stopping supplies used solely for civilian purposes, such as coffee or codfish which the population is unwilling to forgo but, could do without. This would be a deterrent rather than a preventive measure.

A more serious step would be the interruption of the country's export trade. This would cut off its financial resources from abroad and therefore some of the sinews of war. Such pressure could be varied by applying it to the main exports or to a limited number of commodities. Its principal advantage is that it distributes the burden more equitably among the participating states.

Might Hurt Civilians

On the other hand certain disadvantages "render the whole system undesirable and impracticable." It may hit the civilian population too hard. Moreover, it may be unfair in its application. Powerful exporting countries would not feel the pinch so quickly as the smaller states. Finally, the prohibited exports may be just the imports greatly needed by other countries. Would the latter be willing to forgo them?

Preventing financial accommodation or the opening of special credits by other governments presents little difficulty, the committee states. But care must be taken not to leave the door open to intermediaries who although not the agents of the repudiating state within the strict letter of the law can get their funds across by means of investment trusts, holding companies, and similar devices.

The administrative procedure required to put all these measures into effect is comparatively simple if all countries agree to take part in the boycott. Great vigilance will be required to insure that goods are not diverted in transit. Statistical evidence should be continuously watched to reveal any possible leaks.

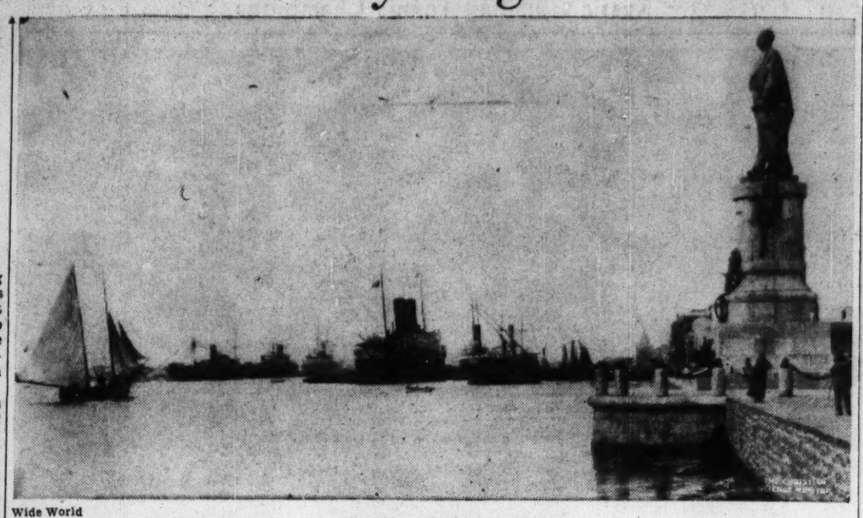
All Must Participate

But the participation of all countries is, in the committee's opinion, extremely unlikely. In that event a prohibition of certain exports will not be enough. If any of the nonparticipants in the sanctions are important producers the restrictions are bound to be ineffective.

If the boycotting powers form only a group they must see that their exports to nonparticipators are not diverted. But this presents great difficulties since outside countries might thereby be rationed. In the case of regional restrictions requiring only a few states, the nonparticipation of a single important producer of a designated product would be sufficient to stultify the boycott, the committee stated. But a series of regional agreements might succeed, and the simplest way of stopping the lawbreaker's exports would be by certificates of origin already familiar to the commercial world.

In passing, the committee notes a considerable legal obstacle to all the measures discussed—the fact that most of the existing commercial treaties would first have to be altered.

In view of the complex administrative machinery required to put all the restraining measures into effect the committee concludes that a fatal delay may occur. There is also the great difficulty of coordinating all the steps which would have to be applied simultaneously to practically all the countries of the world. Furthermore, World War conditions, when acquiescence in blockade measures was practically compulsory, no longer apply, while any boycotting action taken may to some extent disturb the economic life even of the restraining nations.



Wide World

Entrance to Suez Canal

Under the Towering Statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps, Canal's Builder, Vessels Await Their Turn to Enter Famous Strategic Waterway

Reich Gains by Embroilment

(Continued from Page 1)

aggression pact between them; but the Franco-German problem today is less one of territorial differences than of the part which each desires to play, particularly in central and eastern Europe.

France, broadly speaking, interests Germany mainly because of its alliances with Russia and with the Little Entente. Nothing would please this country better than a Franco-German understanding. Just as before the war, when the doctrine of "keep the back door open" was preached by certain military strategists and Russia was meant, so today that back door can be France.

Eyes on Baltic States

Relations between Soviet Russia and the Third Reich are today very straitened. This was clearly revealed in Herr Hitler's speech on May 21, last, when peace-offerings were made to all states except Russia (and Lithuania). However much certain circles may seek to explain that such misunderstandings are due to differences in "Weltanschauungen" (world outlooks) between National Socialism and Bolshevism, few would deny that fundamentally the struggle is for the future control in the Baltic states. Whether this be through "spheres of interest" or economic penetration, or some other way, the future alone can say; but in the present stage of development of such small states as Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia, Russian and German aspirations cannot be ignored.

National Socialists, since they came to power, have followed a policy of developing East Prussia as quickly as possible where "the plow must win still greater conquests for the German race." The building of a new navy which it is generally admitted is to defend German interests in the Baltic, is another indication that this state does not intend to ignore East European events.

Co-operation With Poland

Germany and Poland continue to co-operate internationally on the basis of the 10-year pact signed Jan. 26, 1934, particularly against Russia. This does not, however, mean that Germany has surrendered its claims to the Polish Corridor or is unmindful of events in the Free State of Danzig, or entirely forgetful of the cultural treatment of German minorities in Poland. But for the time being, these issues are in the background.

Through the pressure of other more important international business, the problem of the Danubian Basin—typified in the question of Austria's political sovereignty—has been obscured for a while. But this should not be interpreted as meaning that Germany has relinquished its interest in Austria. Whatever may happen regarding "Anschluss" or complete political union between these two German-speaking states, the Third Reich is determined to have a final word in all matters regarding the future of its "kith and kin" on the Danube.

Stake in East Africa

Italy's strife with Ethiopia, should it develop into a war, will certainly strengthen German interests on the Danube. Such a calamity, especially if it should mean colonial complications for certain other European states, added to the economic "pull" which so highly industrialized a state as Germany can exert on the Balkan nations, may greatly help Germany to regain the influence which it had in South-Eastern and Central Europe before 1914.

Against the achievement of this end, the policies of the Little Entente and Italy are directed, and in their support in this issue stand France and Soviet Russia. Of the three states of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—the first-named feels most strongly the possible dangers of German penetration to the South. This is, of course, particularly because so large a section of its population is German-speaking and the fear exists in Czechoslovakia that sooner or later the National Socialists may seek to give practical effect to Point No. 1 of the "unalterable program," which demands the unity of all Germans in a Pan-Germany on the basis of the self-determining rights of peoples. This fear—strengthened by the increased growth of the German National Socialists in Czechoslovakia (the Henlein Party)—was undoubtedly responsible for the recent Russo-Czechoslovak military alliance.

Peace Wanted?

The number of international issues which the Third Reich still regards as open might well be considered in certain quarters as possibilities of war. But this country has, on a number of occasions during the past 2½ years, declared that it wishes readjustments only by peaceful means. This, it is to be assumed, applies to the loss of territory in Europe and of the colonies by the peace treaties. Further, the continued observance of the demilitarized zone on the Rhine has hitherto prevented any clash on an issue which vitally concerns France.

The German people, it need hardly be said, stands for peace, as every other people in the world. But, it may be stated in certain quarters, in a state with such centralized rule as here, everything depends upon the rulers, since, for example, no plebiscite of German opinion was taken when military conscription was introduced—the German people was simply told on March 16th last, that it was coming!

All that is true, but the time element is certainly on the side of peace. Germany needs a period in which to build up and consolidate its arms. It is hardly conceivable that a Reichswehr about to enforce conscription so as to strengthen its reserves, would want war—nor an air force, still in its beginnings, nor a navy which is only in the making today. In addition, it might be added, that the National Socialists desire time in which to complete the unity of the Reich, to capture "the soul of the German people" for the totalitarian idea and crown everything by the Nordic control of all spheres of national activity.

A war seems, for the time being, at least, out of the question as far as Germany is concerned. It has achieved so much in international affairs during the past 12 months and continues practically unhindered upon a course, internally and externally, which could only be interrupted by war, that this country is likely to be one of the last to take that drastic step.

Vote on Neutrality Pledged in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

that ultimate involvement for the United States might follow the same path.

Restriction on Munitions

As a result of this atmosphere, the Senate was in a mood to agree to the filibusters' aim, and promise consideration of the Foreign Relations Committee's resolution.

This proposal, drafted from materials furnished separately by the State Department, and the Nye Munitions Committee, provides:

Mandatory embargo on export of arms, munitions, and implements of war to all belligerents involved.

Establishment of a system of licensing munitions manufacture and export as a permanent policy of the United States Government.

Prohibition against American ships carrying arms or munitions under embargo to any belligerent port or to any neutral port for reshipment to belligerents.

Prohibition against American citizens traveling on ships of belligent nations except at their own risk.

Authority for the President to restrict or prohibit the entry of belligerent submarines into American waters or ports.

The most notable omission from the resolution, which in textual form runs to some 2000 words, is all mention of loans or credits to belligerents. Government loans are now covered to most prospective belligerents by the Johnson amendment which debars lending to defaulting nations. Nevertheless, private firms could still float loans or obtain credits, and this is considered a serious loophole.

Likewise, the resolution does not mention the thorny subject of goods not, strictly speaking, munitions of war which may nevertheless be invaluable war materials, and sale of which equally involve, the United States. But the most ingenious lawyers have failed as yet to find a bullet-proof formula to cover this field.

The State Department has hitherto been opposed to a mandatory embargo to all belligerents, contending that such a ban would probably work an unintended hardship on one side, possible the innocent, aggressed side.

To which Senate critics reply that an embargo which discriminates between the belligerents is tantamount to participation on the side of one of them. And the State Department fires back that a mandatory embargo might be almost equally damaging participation, by so strongly favoring one against the other.

To which, finally, the sponsors of the present resolution claim that the main thing is to fix a policy in advance; that any rigid, clear policy fixed long before any war breaks out could not be interpreted as participation against one side or other.

Nevertheless, the State Department may urge President Roosevelt to oppose the resolution. If he does, it is extremely unlikely to pass the House, even if filibustering tactics force it through the Senate. That would end all legislation this session.

But the undesired mandatory features in the resolution are sweetened by the licensing provision, much desired by the State Department, and by all other features of the measure.

Thus the chances of final passage of neutrality legislation, while vastly greater than they were up until yesterday afternoon when the filibustering drive began, are still not preponderant. Behind Senator Bone are Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, all members of the munitions committee, and Senator Huey P. Long, who saw a chance to stall the Administration machine.

Flood Heroes Rewarded $25

A year ago T. F. McCord and E. R. Calloway, of the Florida State Road Department, swam the flood waters between the highway and the railroad tracks to flag down a train and prevent a wreck. They received $25 each in appreciation from a passenger on the train.

Mussolini Plans Drive at Geneva Against Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

moral sympathy to break any Council front against her. At the same time she expects to exploit the body of opinion in both France and England which recognizes Italy's need for expansion and feels that Ethiopia's presence in the League is perhaps unfortunate.

A third result might be that the examination of Italy's case against Ethiopia would have precedence over the problem of closing the Suez Canal, which would cause an open clash between Italy and the League and would risk hostilities between Italy and other League members.

Whatever deal may be reached at Geneva it should also be remembered that Benito Mussolini will on no account renounce military action against Ethiopia, which he maintains absolutely essential to fulfill even partially Italy's claims in East Africa.

Plane Victims Recovered

GLENDO, Wyo., Aug. 21 (AP)—A searching squad broke a trail down rugged Laramie peak today bearing the remains of three occupants of a plane that "would have been safe a little bit higher." Theirs was an all-day journey from the spot near the 10,000-foot summit where crashed the open biplane piloted by Dick Arnett, and in which his bride of a few weeks, Eleanor, and Burnside Smith, wealthy businessman, were passengers. All were from Indianapolis. Walter Higley, Denver aviator, and his party found the ship.

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Chuckles

10¢
Six Flavorful Candies
SPICED STRINGS ASSORTED JELLIES
ORANGE SLICES LICORICE JELLIES
SPICED DROPS JELLIE BEANS
At Your Dealer's
Fred W. Amend Co., Danville, Illinois

AUGUST SALE! at Great Reductions

Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable.
Note flatness of diaphragm and reduction of hips and hollow back.
Write for prices.
"NEVASPRED" takes care of two most difficult points of the figure, hips and diaphragm; corrects hollow back. "NEVASPRED" reduces hip line three to four inches during entire long life of garment.
Mail Orders Filled
Madame Alston
383 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK
Telephone Lexington 2-2515

Come in today for TODAY'S camera

WE'RE PROUD OF THE NEW MODELS

IT'S easy to take good pictures with a good camera. And how the new Kodaks fill the bill. Consider Kodak Six-20, for instance. This up-to-the-minute picture taker—as we can quickly show you—makes marvelous pictures with surprising ease. With sharp-cutting Kodak Anastigmat f.6.3 lens, Kodak Six-20 costs but $17.50. Picture size, 2¼" x 3¼".

Another splendid value is Kodak Six-16 with Kodak Anastigmat f.4.5 lens and 1/200 Compur shutter—for 2½" x 4¼" pictures. It's priced at $40. And both of these alert Kodaks "eat up" snapshots indoors at night—when used with Photoflood bulbs and Kodak "SS" Film. See them.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th, 745 Fifth Avenue, 235 West 23rd Street
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street, Hotel Statler
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.

In New York
. . an outside room with bath, shower and radio
Only $2.50
and $3.50 for two persons
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Avenue at 49th Street, New York City
One of New York's largest and newest hotels. Convenient to everything
DINE AND DANCE AT
CASINO ★ IN ★ THE ★ AIR

Marquetand's
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 4 to 5.
The menu contains no end of good things at moderate prices.
Marquetand's for Better Candies including
Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores:
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

David H. Miller
Voice Specialist
Instructor in Speaking and Singing
406 Presser Bldg.—1714 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA
The quality and character of your speaking or reading voice can be raised to a higher standard through proper placement and training.
Audition by appointment
Phone Rittenhouse 4457

Travel Aids
Writing Cases, Fountain Pens
Travelers' Ink, Trip Books
Diaries, Camera Supplies
Greeting Cards
for travel via sea, air or land.
DECKER'S
Stationers and Office Outfitters
902 Chestnut Street
9 South 15th Street
PHILADELPHIA

For the Discriminating Woman
TRILLIUM
Silk Underthings
Van Raalte Hosiery
Gossard Foundation Garments
Jane Fulton Maine
4732 GRISCOM STREET
FRANKFORD, PHILA., PA.
TELEPHONE JEFFERSON 7810

Cafe VERNON
50 W. CHELTEN AVE.
GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA
Special Sunday Dinners
In Our Cool, Inviting Restaurant
60c, 75c, $1.00
Week Days 60c, 75c
Luncheons 35c and 50c
Special Platters and Sea Food
IN THE HEART OF GERMANTOWN

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Tel. Evergreen 1234
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

Is Your Bed-Room Hot?
INSULATE with Eagle-Flint Rock Wool "Blown In"
Summer and Winter Comfort
Estimates no obligation
Modern Home Insulators
INCORPORATED
626 Cherry Street Philadelphia

ROOFING
City or Suburban
Any Material
T. S. Johnson Sons Co.
626 Cherry Street Philadelphia
Budget plan if desired

Today Is— FURSDAY
Just a few more weeks before we move to 1714 Walnut Street. . . . Everything reduced.
Every made-up FUR and FUR GARMENT Really greatly REDUCED for quick clearance prior to MOVING
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA
August Sale of fur-trimmed Coats and Fur Coats at savings up to 25%

ABBOTTS Dependably Fine Dairy Products
DeLuxe "A" Milk
Butter - Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, EVEgreen 4461
South Jersey and Seashore

Smartest for Autumn and School
GAY GINGHAMS 2.65
In Real Highland Plaids
size 7-14
C. A. Rowell
5615-17 GERMANTOWN AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA

Insurance Company of North America
Founded 1792
PHILADELPHIA
Surplus to Policyholders
Over $55,000,000
PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE
Any Agent or Broker can get you a North America Policy

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CHILDREN'S COATS
20% less in our AUGUST COAT SALE
Tots' 3-piece Sets, $8-$25, reg. $10.95-$35
Girls' Coats, sizes 7-16, $10-$28, reg. $12.95-$35
A representative from our Children's Shop will call at your home with a selection of coats in your children's sizes. Phone Pennypacker 6700.
CHILDREN'S SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

Seeded Overseas Pair Eliminate Grant-Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 21—When the quarterfinals of the fifty-fourth United States men's tennis doubles were reached at the Longwood Cricket Club, yesterday, only one of the overseas teams remained in play. Action abounded from the morning matches to late afternoon with 34 doubles encounters, including eight in the men's, six in the women's, 14 in the father-and-son, and six in the veterans' not counting four defaults.

The feature match of the day saw the No. 1 seeded foreign team of Enrique G. Maier of Barcelona, Spain, and Roderich Menzel of Prague, Czechoslovakia eliminating the No. 7 American combination, Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., in a stirring four-set struggle, 7—5, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6.

Hard Battle

Following that match the fifth-seeded American pair, Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin of New York, survived the second round at the expense of invaders from France, Jacques B. Brugnon and A. Martin Legeay, in a terrific struggle, 9—7, 6—1, 5—7, 14—12. The other visitor to bow out was Malcolm D. Horn, manager of the English Woman's Wightman Cup team, in company with James H. Van Alen, Newport, R. I., when they succumbed in a five-set affair to Sam Lee and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, 7—5, 5—7, 16—14, 5—7, 6—1.

The other American seeded teams advanced to the quarterfinals without any undue pressure, all being completed in the regulation three sets.

With the appearance of Helen Hull Jacobs, American woman champion, and Nancy M. Lyle, English Wightman Cup player, the second round of the women's doubles was completed and one third-round match. The feature of the women's play was the third-round affair in which Freda James and Katherine E. Stammers easily disposed of the third-seeded American team, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Eleanor Jane Sharp, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2.

Five Tourneys

With the mixed doubles beginning today all five tournaments will be in action. Two of the men's quarterfinals are billed today, two tomorrow and the semifinals on Friday. In the mixed doubles Helen Jacobs and Wilmer Allison take No. 1 in the American seeding, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Maier rate No. 1 in the foreign section. The summary:

United States Lawn Tennis Men's Doubles Championship—Second Round

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, and Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated S. Ellsworth Lavenport, Forest Hills, and Robert Kelleher, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, and E. W. Feibleman, New York, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Frank Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., and Frank Shields, New York, defeated A. C. Ingraham and Le Roy Weir, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Roderich Menzel, Prague, and Enrique Maier, Spain, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, and Gilbert Hall, South Orange, 7—5, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated J. B. Fenno Jr. and Henry L. Guild, Boston, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, and Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Lieut. William E. Howard, Philadelphia, and Lieut. R. Morgan Watt Jr., New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0.

Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory Mangin, New York, defeated Jacques Brugnon and Martin Legeay, France, 9—7, 6—1, 5—7, 14—12.

Samuel Lee and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Malcolm D. Horn, England, and James H. Van Alen, Newport, 7—5, 5—7, 16—14, 5—7, 6—1.

Women's National Doubles—Second Round

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Brookline, and Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Elena Ciccone, Newton, and Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Carleton R. Mabley, Brookline, and Mrs. Betty Corbiere, Southboro, won from Mrs. Daniel P. Caulkins, New York, and Mrs. John J. Schieffelin, Mount Kisco, N. Y., by default.

Nancy Lyle and Evelyn Dearman defeated Elizabeth and Louise Blackman, Detroit, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, England, and Mrs. Frederick McBride, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Patricia Henry and Jacqueline Virgil, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1.

Freda James and Kay Stammers, England, won from Mrs. H. R. Guild, Nahant, and Evangeline McLennon, Atlanta, by default.

Third Round

Freda James and Kay Stammers, England, defeated Mrs. John Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Jane Sharp, Pasadena, 6—4, 6—2.

Defender Meets Strong Opponent In Park Tennis

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 (AP)—Experts, pointing out that the eight seeded players have marched unscathed into the third round of the United States public parks tennis tournament, predicted more than one upset would occur in the scramble for quarterfinal positions in the men's singles division here today.

Barnard Welsh of Washington, defending champion, was paired with a determined contender in Max Davidson, Chicago, who has paced the leaders in bowling down opposition since the tournament began.

Arnold P. Simons, Louisville, Ky., seeded second in the tournament, faced a brilliant unseeded contender in William Hughes, the Tennessee state champion from Memphis.

Won Five Years Ago

Hughes, rated by many as a tournament "dark horse," defeated Simons five years ago, the last time they met, in the quarterfinals of the national clay court championships.

Minneapolis's ranking doubles team, Charles Britzius and William Schommer, squared off against hard singles assignments today. Britzius met Ralph McElvenny, Washington, while Schommer clashed with Trevor Weiss, Chicago.

Dave Gillam, Pasadena, Calif., was paired with Hudson Hamm, Miami, Fla.; Maurice Bayon, New Orleans, against Roy Huber, St. Paul; Ted Drewes, St. Louis, vs. Paul Scherer, Minneapolis, and William Lurie, New York, vs. George Forbes, Honolulu, are other men's singles matches.

Mrs. Ruth Prosser, St. Louis, defending women's singles champion who has advanced to the third round in that division without lifting a racket in defense of her title, by virtue of a bye and a forfeit, faced real opposition in Mrs. Lila Porter, Mobile, Ala., star.

The other three seeded women singles players, Lydie Kayser, Buffalo, N. Y.; Helen Germaine, New York, and Elizabeth Deike, Pasadena, Calif., had to eliminate unseeded oppostion today to gain the quarterfinals.

Play in the men's and women's doubles matches, postponed because of threatening weather late yesterday, was scheduled to proceed today.

Drewes Pressed

Second-round singles matches went off smoothly and favorites marched into their designated bracketings without a single exception. All but one of the rated stars clicked out swift victories in straight set fashion.

Ted Drewes, fourth seeded St. Louis (Mo.) public parks champion, had a tough time eliminating Edward Nowak of Buffalo, N. Y., and was extended to five sets, 6—3, 6—1, Drewes fell victim to suddenly brilliant placement shots of the St. Louis star and Nowak went on to take the next two sets 6—4, 6—2, and even the match.

Drewes finally took to the net in the fifth and deciding set and solved Nowak's carefully executed volleying with snappy returns from that position. Drewes took the final set, 6—3.

Welsh trounced Milton Bielfield, Detroit, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, after the latter had snatched his first-round match from the fire in a blazing form reversal.

Bielfield was trailing Roswell Lee, Miami (Fla) star, two sets to one and seemed destined to lose the deciding set when darkness halted their match at 3—2 games Monday. Te Detroit player came back yesterday morning to win 10 straight games and eke out victory, 8—10, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Welsh breezed through Bielfield, however, in another exhibition of his powerful baseline attack.

Malin of Russia Swims 50 Kilometers in 17h 54m

SOCHI, Crimea, U. S. S. R., Aug. 20 (AP)—A Russian swimmer, Nicholai Malin, swam 50 kilometers in the Black Sea in 17h. 54m. today, much of the time against a high wind. A second swimmer, Faisulin, also Russian, gave up after 31 kilometers.

There is no listed record for a 50-kilometer swim.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	70	41	.631
New York	63	46	.578
Chicago	57	52	.523
Boston	59	54	.522
Cleveland	58	54	.518
Philadelphia	48	59	.449
Washington	47	66	.416
St. Louis	40	70	.364

Results Aug. 20

New York 6, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 4, Washington 2.
Chicago 13, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 11, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 8, Boston 5.
Boston 7, St. Louis 3.

U. S. Golfers Win

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 20 (AP)—Skippered by Joshua Green, 1934 grand champion, of Seattle, the United States team made it four in succession by defeating a select Canadian squad, under the captaincy of J. W. Rogers, Victoria, in the annual international golf match for possession of the Nicol Cup, at the Oak Bay links by an 8½ to 6½ score.

Russia's Smiling Tennis Champions

Sovfoto

Win Their Titles on Moscow Courts

The Tennis Matches for the 1935 Championships of the U. S. S. R. Were Held in July on the Tennis Courts at the Central House of the Red Army. N. Teplyakova (Moscow) Won the Tournament for Women and Retained Her Title. Novikov (Moscow) Won His Final-Round Match Against Negrobetski (Leningrad), 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2

Eastern Rifles Sweep Western Marksmen Aside

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP)—The East showed the straight-shooting West how it's done at the Grand American trap shoot yesterday, taking six of seven championships.

Only a 14-year-old boy from Pittsburg, Kan., was able to break through to prevent a clean sweep by the boys from east of the Mississippi.

Elmer Torge of Wales Center, N. Y., a middle-aged dairy farmer, took the lion's share of the day's laurels, breaking 200 targets in a row to take down the champion of champions toga. The New York state champion defeated 33 other state title holders and the Canal Zone and Canadian champions.

Close Competition

Five of the state champions were right on Torge's heels at the finish with 199 x 200. They were J. B. Grier, Rockland, Del.; Ted Renfro, Dell, Mont.; Steve Crothers, Chestnut Hill, Penna.; W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Iowa, and Forrest McNeir, Houston, Texas.

Fred S. Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J., broke 200 in a row to take the professional crown. He nosed out Carl Stevens of Zanesville, the Buckeye State champion, who had 199.

Otto B. Kiehl, 14, of Pittsburg, Kan., who has been shooting but one year and says he gets more kick out of playing the violin or fishing, broke 98 out of 100 today, the highest score he ever made, and won the sub-junior crown. He is the Kansas junior and handicap champion.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders turned in a combined score of 382x400 to retain the husband and wife title they won a year ago. Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Meadows of Des Moines, Iowa, were second with 379x400. Sanders broke 192 targets today and Mrs. Sanders 190. Last year Mrs. Sanders bested her husband to clinch the crown.

Perhaps the most popular victory of the day was that of Charles (Sparrow) Young, 74-year-old Springfield, Ohio, crack shot, who broke 196x200 to annex the veterans' title. Young, the only man to take part in all 36 grand American programs, made his first appearance of the meet on the traps yesterday, and out-stripped a flock of other marksmen.

Record Stands

John Peterson of Randall, Iowa, the runner-up, was two targets back of Young, who won the grand American handicap here in 1926 with 100 straight from the 23-yard mark. That record stands as the greatest performance ever registered in the annual classic.

Homer Clark Jr. of Alton, Ill., shooting like an old-timer despite his bare 15 years, cracked 99 out of 100 to take the junior championship, nosing out Gordon Hewitt of Austenburg, Ohio, who broke 97.

Even in the team event the East crashed through to a victory, its 10 men piling up 177x200 to defeat the West by seven targets. H. C. Jones of East Alton, Ill., a member of the western team, led both lists with 200 straight, while Mrs. Lela Hall of East Lynne, Mo., the only woman on either team, came through with 196.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	74	51	.592
New Orleans	74	52	.587
Nashville	66	57	.537
Memphis	67	60	.528
Chattanooga	61	61	.500
Little Rock	59	64	.480
Birmingham	51	76	.402
Knoxville	47	78	.376

Results Aug. 20

Little Rock 4, Knoxville 0.
Little Rock 9, Knoxville 0.
Atlanta 4, Memphis 3.
Birmingham 2, Chattanooga 0.
One game postponed.

Aerts Wins Bicycle Race

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21 (AP)—Jean Aerts of Belgium won the professional bicycle road race championship here when he finished first in the 135-mile grind in 6:05:19. The Italian rider, Mancini, won the amateur road race. His time for the 101 miles was 4:37:16. Jef Scharens of Belgium is the new professional sprint champion, while amateur sprint honors went to Toni Markens of Germany. Both won two out of three races.

Pacific Coast League

Results Aug. 20

Sacramento 2, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 9, Oakland 4.
Seattle 9, Hollywood 1.
Missions 9, Portland 2.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 21, 1910

TY COBB of the Tigers is still the leading individual star in the American League, according to unofficial averages just released. Cobb is second to Strunk of the Athletics in batting; first in runs scored, and first in stolen bases. Fred Snodgrass of the Giants holds a 40-point lead in batting, according to National League figures. Bescher and Paskert of Cincinnati hold the base-stealing lead.

Americans Lead Irish Two Points In Chess Matches

WARSAW, Aug. 21 (AP)—The United States team in the international chess tournament took a two-point lead over the Irish yesterday as the sixth round of matches started.

Adjourned games from the fifth were held over. The pairings:

Sixth round—Argentina vs. Sweden. Italy vs. Hungary, Irish Free State vs. United States, France vs. Czechoslovakia, Latvia vs. Great Britain, Switzerland vs. Roumania, Yugoslavia vs. Palestine, Poland vs. Estonia, Denmark vs. Lithuania, Austria vs. Finland.

The fifth round match between Palestine and Switzerland resulted in a win for Palestine by 3½-½. Dr. A. A. Alekhine, world champion, rested yesterday and did not play for France against Czechoslovakia.

The United States' lead was due to victories by F. J. Marshall and A. W. Dake in games with O'Hanlon and Cranston. Two games were adjourned.

In the match between Argentina and Sweden, the South Americans lost both games, Sweden thereby improving its standing at the head of the 20 contending nations.

Roberto Grau was defeated by G. Stahlberg, Sweden's national champion. The latter, playing the black side of a queen's pawn opening, offered a steady defense against which Grau was unable to make an impression. The Argentine, in his efforts to outwit Stahlberg, strained his position beyond the point of safety and Stahlberg scored in 35 moves.

The leading scores: Sweden, 16; Austria and the United States, 12½; Palestine, 11½; Estonia and Argentina, 10½; Poland, 10; France and Great Britain, 9½.

American Pole Vaults 14ft. 3¼in. in Europe

BUDAPEST, Aug. 21 (AP)—Bill Sefton, Los Angeles pole vaulter, likes an audience when he does his high flying and the more distinguished it is the better.

Some 10,000 persons, including Cabinet members and representatives of the Hungarian nobility, were present yesterday as touring American athletes took every event but one in a track and field program in which they competed against European stars.

Sefton, former University of Southern California star, came within two inches of breaking the world record for the pole vault, soaring 14 ft. 3¼ in. as the notable gathering broke into rounds of applause. It was the highest leap ever made outside of America.

Kenneth Carpenter of the University of Southern California stepped over the line by a quarter of an inch to nullify a discus throw of 119 ft. 6 in., but he came back to win the event with a throw of 160 feet. The only defeat of the Americans in this meet was suffered by Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania, who ran second to Temesvare of Hungary in the 800-meter race.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	72	41	.637
St. Louis	68	43	.613
Chicago	71	47	.602
Pittsburgh	64	54	.542
Brooklyn	53	60	.469
Philadelphia	50	64	.439
Cincinnati	49	68	.419
Boston	32	82	.281

Results Aug. 20

St. Louis 6, Boston 5.
Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 0.
New York 6, Cincinnati 5 (10 innings).
One game postponed.

Barth's Robin Shows Way

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP)—Wade Barth of Cleveland piloted his Robin to victory yesterday in the sloop-rigged R class event of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association's forty-second annual regatta.

Three Western Qualifiers Lead With Low Score

By the Associated Press

Three western golfers turned in 36-hole totals of 141 yesterday to lead for low-scoring honors in sectional qualifying plan for the national amateur golf championship to be held in Cleveland next month.

Twenty-year old Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle, competing in the New York section, carded a 70 and 71 on two courses. The red-headed youth, who won the Canadian amateur championship in 1933 and 1934, played sensationally on the fairways.

At Oklahoma City Zell Eaton and Walter Emery also posted 141's, Eaton getting a 71 and 70 and Emery 69 and 72. Eaton beat Emery in the playoff for medal honors.

Among others to join the former champions and foreign entrants, who qualify automatically, were George Voigt, former Walker Cup player; Gene Homans of Englewood, N. J., and Ray Billows, the "cinderella kid" who won the New York State title in story book fashion, and Frankie Strafaci, recently crowned public links champ.

These players qualified in the New York district, where Richard (Dick) Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., and Bobby Jacobson, conqueror of Johnny Goodman at Brookline last year, failed.

David (Spec) Goldman of Dallas, Tex., who lost to Little in the final last year, was low scorer in the Dallas district, where he put together a 70 and 73 for 143. Johnny Fischer, Walker Cup player, led the field of eight at Cincinnati, carding 77-70—147. Bobby Riegel of Richmond, Va., southern amateur champion, led the Washington play with 73-79—152 and Rodney Bliss Jr., 1935 Nebraska amateur champion, turned in a 36-hole total of 143 to lead at Omaha.

Chuck Kocsis of the University of Michigan and Jack Nash of London, Ont., qualified at Detroit.

The competition was rained out at Chicago and was postponed to today. Chicago's quota is 20. The leading scorers:

Name	Out	In	Tot
Albert (Scotty) Campbell, Seattle	70	71	141
Walter Emery, Oklahoma City	69	72	141
Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City	71	70	141
Rodney Bliss Jr., Omaha	72	71	143
Sam Perry, Birmingham, Ala.	72	71	143
David Goldman, Dallas	70	73	143
Julius Hughes, Atlanta	67	77	144
Jack Emery, Detroit	68	76	144
Claude Harmon, Orlando, Fla.	70	74	144
John J. Schneider, Chagrin Falls, Ohio	76	69	145
Eddie Hogan, Portland Ore.	74	73	147
Wilson F. Marks, Pittsburgh	74	73	147
Johnny Fischer, Cincinnati	77	70	147
Bobbie Riegel, Richmond, Va.	74	73	147
Lewis Johnson Jr., Charleston, S. C.	75	72	147
Al Hakes, Buffalo, N. Y.	73	74	147
Joe Thompson, Hamilton, Ont.	71	76	147
Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis.	73	74	147
William E. Holt Jr., Syracuse	74	74	148
Rodney Brown Jr., Brookline, Mass.	76	75	151
Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis	75	76	151
Carey Ballew Jr., Kansas City	77	74	151
Tom Draper, St. Louis	75	77	152
Fred Odom, New Orleans	75	77	152
Jack Tinnen, Little Rock, Ark.	79	73	152
J. Wood Platt, Pennsylvania	73	79	152
William K. Notley, Honolulu	—	—	156

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	76	56	.576
Buffalo	75	58	.564
Syracuse	74	61	.548
Baltimore	73	63	.537
Toronto	71	63	.530
Newark	67	67	.500
Rochester	53	77	.408
Albany	44	88	.333

Results Aug. 20

Baltimore 10, Albany 5.
Baltimore 4, Albany 0.
Toronto 5, Montreal 2.
Newark 5, Syracuse 0.
Buffalo 8, Rochester 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	72	50	.590
Indianapolis	69	53	.566
Columbus	66	55	.545
Kansas City	66	57	.537
Milwaukee	64	59	.520
St. Paul	58	59	.496
Toledo	49	69	.415
Louisville	40	82	.328

Results Aug. 20

Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 2, St. Paul 1.
Toledo 4, Kansas City 1.
Columbus 5, Milwaukee 1.
Only games scheduled.

New Zealand Team Sails

COLON, Panama, Aug. 21 (AP)—A New Zealand Rugby team, composed of 20 "all blacks," left for England yesterday in the steamship Rangitiki. The team will be welcomed by the Prince of Wales at a dinner in London, Sept. 4. After playing in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, the New Zealands will visit Canada and the United States.

'Pepper' Martin Broke Into Game As Barefoot Boy

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Pepper" Martin, colorful third baseman of the St. Louis Cardinals, first broke into baseball at Crystal Springs, Miss., in what was called the Tomato League. Four teams comprised the circuit—McComb, Brookhaven, Hazenhurst and Crystal Springs, and the last-named went in for baseball in a big way. Buddy Myer, Bill Terry, Watson Clark, Jim Lindsey, Jim Moore and Hod Lisenbee were a few prominent players who made their start in that league.

Being a poor boy, Martin had to leave school at an early age and go to work. In his spare time he turned to baseball. One day he went to Roescoe Miles, manager of the Crystal Springs outfit and asked for a trial, because, he said, he could "run the socks like Ty Cobb" and "catch 'em like Tris Speaker." The wide grin on the younger's face won Miles, and the following day Pepper was given a uniform.

In his first appearance before the home crowd, Martin came to bat amid jeers. The kid smashed the first pitch for what looked like a clean double. He broke for first base, however, rounded the bag and streaked for second. Midway between the bases, however, he stumbled and fell, and before he could recover, an opposing infielder had tagged him out. The fans jeered louder.

Played Barefoot

Two innings later, the local dugout was in an uproar. It was Martin's time at bat again and he was missing. From around the grandstand he appeared, running with a bat in one hand and his shoes in the other, yelling at manager Miles, "I couldn't run with those spikes on my feet, but just watch me now." Barefoot, he went out and won the game for Crystal Springs and the jeers turned to cheers.

This is just the sort of thing you would expect from Pepper Martin. Born in Oklahoma, in the town of Temple, the Cardinal third baseman worked had in his youth and developed the husky frame that has made him a star in the major leagues. He first rose to prominence with the Cards in the World Series of 1931 against the Philadelphia Athletics, when he batted an even .500 in seven games and stole five bases on the celebrated Mickey Cochrane. Pepper displayed more "color" in that series than most of the other players combined. He was always one step ahead of the other fellow. So were the Cardinals, and they gave the Athletics a lesson in baseball.

Martin was the "spark-plug" of that classic. He is the "spark-plug" of the Cardinals today, although some people hand that credit to Dizzy Dean, or Joe Medwick or Jimmy Collins.

It is difficult to describe this fellow Martin as a baseball player. When he first broke in with the Cardinals he was an outfielder. In the outer garden he did very well indeed because he can run and has a great arm. Then the Cards suddenly became in need of a third baseman and Martin was picked to try his hand at that position, because at one time he had played the infield in the minors.

An Erratic Fielder

Martin has had his good and bad days at third. At one time he looked so bad they sent him back to the outfield, but eventually he returned to the bag and now appears a fixture there.

One day he looks like the best third baseman in the league and the next he looks like the worst. If it is possible for a player to be both the best and poorest at one position, then Martin is just that. He has a very limited skill and lacks the usual deftness that has been attributed to the ordinary third baseman. At times, he is even branded as the poorest fielder in baseball, yet he manages, somehow, to knock down line drives and get runners at first base. On occasions he has tried three or four times before he could pick up a ball, but when he finally did, that great right arm would nip the runner by an eyelash.

Martin is a hard hitter, although he doesn't specialize in home runs. His speed has earned many an infield single and stretched countless singles into two-baggers. It is worth the price of admission to watch him run. Reminds you of a rabbit running away from a train wreck. He can out-hustle any man in the majors.

The Cardinals failed to gain ground in the pennant race yesterday despite their 6-to-5 victory over the Braves. The Giants, league leaders, won another 10-inning struggle from Cincinnati and retained their three-game advantage over the St. Louis club.

In the American League, the Yankees made it two straight over the Detroit Tigers, beating Schoolboy Rowe by 6 to 5. The victory placed the Yanks one full contest nearer the Tigers, who now are first in the flag race by six games.

N. Y. Americans to Open Aug. 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Preparing for the opening of the American Soccer League season in mid-September, the New York Americans S. C. will play its first game of the 1935-36 season when it meets a picked eleven of the New York State Football Association at Starlight Park on Aug. 25. Stanley Chesney goalie, and Capt. George Moorhouse, right halfback, will be in the lineup when the Amerks take the field on Sunday. The veterans returned their contracts to Manager Erno Schwarcz the other day Sunday's tilt will mark the first game for the Americans since returning from their successful two-month playing tour in Mexico.

Bell's Yacht Wins

LORIENT, France, Aug. 21 (AP)—The schooner Leiantu, owned by Ralph Peverley and flying the American flag, finished sixth yesterday in a 251-mile race from Plymouth, Eng., to Belle Isle. W. D. M. Bell's yawl Trenchemer was the winner, and British craft finished in the next four positions. The race began Aug. 17.

N. Y. A. C. Waterpoloists Win

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 20 (AP)—The crack New York A. C. water polo team, captained by Bill Kelly, took the second match of the series from a picked Bermuda Swimming Club team, 5 goals to 3 last night. The New York team included Don Ruddy, August Harmes, J. Monkad, Jules Ameno, Bill Kelly and Frank Coyle.

Irish Soccer Games

BELFAST, Aug. 21 (Canadian Press)—Celtic defeated Cliftonville, 4 to 2, and Larne won from Arda, 3 to 2, in Irish Soccer League games yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Prominent New Englanders Fail to Qualify

Too many good golfers scored too many 80's at Brae Burn, yesterday, to earn one of the eight places awarded the New England sector in the qualifying test for the national amateur golf championship, to be held at Cleveland, Sept. 9-14. Such stalwarts of the section as Fred Wright Jr., Eddie Stimpson, present state champion, Charlie Clare, Connecticut champion, Tommy Tailer, former Rhode Island open and amateur champion, Mel Merritt, runner-up to the Massachusetts state title this year, and others, failed to get a place.

Rodney Brown Jr., The Country Club, led the field with 76—75 for a 151 total, in spite of the fact that he has not entered a competitive event previously this season. The other New England place winners were Joe Lynch, 152; Mel Heath, 153; Robert Grant, Wethersfield, Conn., 153; Johnny Nies, United Shoe, 153; Ray Lenahan, Metacomet, R. I., 153; R. W. Knowles Jr., The Country Club, 154; Dave Whiteside, New Bedford, 155, and a transfer, F. H. Gouverneur, Rochester, N. Y., 155.

Junior Nine Leaves—The East Lynn Post, American Legion, Region 12 baseball champions, left yesterday for Charlotte, N. C., where the eastern division finals are to be held with the eastern winner to meet the winner of the western division finals for the national title. Fifteen players accompanied by Coach Gus Daum and American Legion officials were in the party.

Just Time For Three—It was the first time Golfers Mel Heath, Ray Lenahan and Bobby Knowles had qualified for the national. Brown, Whiteside and Nies qualified last year. Lynch and Grant have qualified on other occasions. Gouverneur, a transfer, won the last qualifying score in this district.

Spectators Trot Around—To view golf spectators are forced to do as much walking, if not more, than the player. In tennis the customary way is to be seated during matches, but the first few days of the doubles at Longwood call for foot work if the admirer is to see all. Plenty of scampering from the grandstand to the outside courts and back again were necessary to view all the good matches.

Women's Golf at Kittansett—Mrs. Brad Whittemore of Brae Burn and Mrs. Ames Stevens of North Andover led the annual women's invitation four-ball field on the Kittansett course by three ponts yesterday, scoring a 77-72. Thirty-one pairs teed off for the first of the two-day 36-hole tournament. Priscilla Bennett and Laura Robbins placed second with 81-73.

Pirates Here Friday—Tomorrow is an open date on Boston's baseball schedule. On Friday, the Pittsburgh Pirates arrive in town and play a single game with the Braves at Braves Field, starting at 3:15 o'clock. It is Ladies' Day and all women will be admitted to the grandstand upon payment of a 10-cent government tax. The Pirates also will play a single game here Saturday and a doubleheader on Sunday.

Maine Tennis Tournament—Edward Fuller of Salem defeated Don Martin 6—0, 9—7, 6—0, yesterday, in the semifinal of the Maine tennis championships on the York Country Club courts, and qualified to meet the winner of the Paul Guibord-Vaughan Pipes match scheduled today.

N. E. A. A. A. U. Events Sunday—A women's track and field meet, featuring three senior and one junior N. E. A. A. A. U. championships, will be held at Norumbega Park next Sunday, starting at 3 p. m. The women's athletic committee of the N. E. A. A. A. U. is sponsoring the meet in conjunction with the Boston Swimming Association.

Cohasset Crew Triumphs—Frances McElwain skippered the Cohasset crew to victory in the fourth and final race of the South Shore women's races at Cohasset, yesterday, and thereby won the George E. Hills trophy as well as the South Shore championship, and also clinched its claim to compete for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams trophy in the women's national races at Indian Harbor, Conn.

Youngsters Display Form—Previous to the Braves-St. Louis game, yesterday, at Braves Field, a picked group of Boston park department youngsters displayed their pitching form. Winners in classes B and C throughout the playgrounds of the city, competed in the finals. Each youngster stood in the pitcher's box and threw to a specially constructed pitching frame that was placed on home plate. Jim Jackson of the South Boston Chippewas was the Class B winner, while Robert Whelan of the Readville Shamrocks was first in Class C.

Velsheda Wins; Yankee Fourth in 26-Mile Race

PAIGNTON, Eng., Aug. 21 (AP)—Gerard B. Lambert's Boston sloop, Yankee, finished fourth today in the Paignton regatta. The race was scheduled for 39 miles, but was stopped at the end of 26 due to a light wind.

W. L. Stephenson's Velsheda won the curtailed sail, crossing the finish line more than two minutes ahead of T. O. M. Sopwith's unsuccessful America's Cup challenger, Endeavour.

Velsheda's time was 2h. 35m. 34s.; Endeavour, 2h. 37m. 17s.; Candida, 2h. 48m. 46s.; Yankee, 3h. 2m. 2s., and Shamrock, 3h. 4m. 53s. Astra did not complete the course.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Cafe Minerva

Dine in Continental Style in Our
Sidewalk Cafe
or in the Quiet Seclusion of the
Hotel Cafe
Always Cool and Comfortable!
Special Luncheon 50c
Dinners at Popular Prices
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c.
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢
TU-KUM 248 MASS. AVE. Near Publishing House
SECOND FLOOR
COOL! COOL!

CAHN'S SEA GRILL
Fine Sea Foods
Famous Among Connoisseurs of Good Food Since 1880
122 CANAL STREET
Near North Station

Dine in Comfort at the Air-Cooled
English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
No liquor served
COOL! COOL! COOL!

THE
Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Also visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
VISIT HISTORIC CAMBRIDGE
DINE OUTDOORS
on the
MT. VERNON TERRACE
Hotel COMMANDER
Across the Common from Harvard
Convenient to THE MOTHER CHURCH

SALEM, MASS.
HOUSE of SEVEN GABLES
After visiting this Historic House plan to eat in GARDEN or TEA ROOM
Delicious Food at Reasonable Prices
Open 12 to 7:30 p. m.
June 15 to Sept. 16
Hathaway House (1682)
adjoining, at water's edge, provides GUEST ROOMS combining antique furnishings with modern comfort.

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily
Also a la Carte

The NANTUCKET
91 CHARLES ST. AT PINCKNEY ST.
Luncheon 11:30-2:00, 50c and 85c
Dinner 5:30-8:00, 60c and 85c
Special Sunday Dinner 12:30-4:00
Served in Our Outdoor Court

LOUISE'S COFFEE SHOP
6 Clearway Street
REAL HOME COOKING
Need We Say Any More?
Luncheons and Dinners, 30c - 50c

IPSWICH, MASS.
Stop at one of the most interesting places in New England
OLD BURNHAM-HART HOUSE
Built 1640 in Ipswich
Simple delicious food, not too expensive

LUDLOW, MASS.
THE
HOMESTEAD
Luncheon 75c and $1.00 — Tea 40c — Dinner $1.00-$1.50
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Rd., Route 21 Tel. 405

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.
Swenbeck's Park Cafe
Shore Dinners .75 to $1.25
26th Year Serving the Public
PHONE SALEM 2052

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Crest
3 East 48th Street
Good Food - Moderate Prices
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
CAFETERIA AND TABLE SERVICE
Closed Sundays

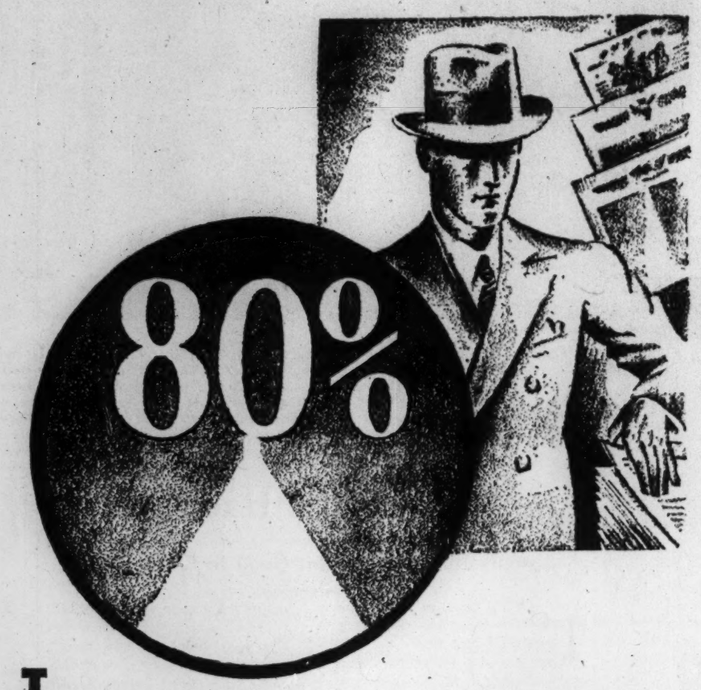
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

Amusements

BOSTON

NEW YORK, N. Y.
MAX GORDON'S Long Run Musical Hit
Conceived and Directed by Hassard Short
THE GREAT WALTZ
Evgs. 8:45, 55c to $3.30; 500 Orch. Seats at $2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20.
Limited Engagement
AIR-COOLED
CENTER THEATRE, 40th St. and 6th Ave.

How to clinch the Sale



IT may be one of several things . . . for instance, the little gadgets on the car that delight the feminine eye, or whether the radio will fit into the scheme of decoration, or whether the head of the family will look well in a blue suit.

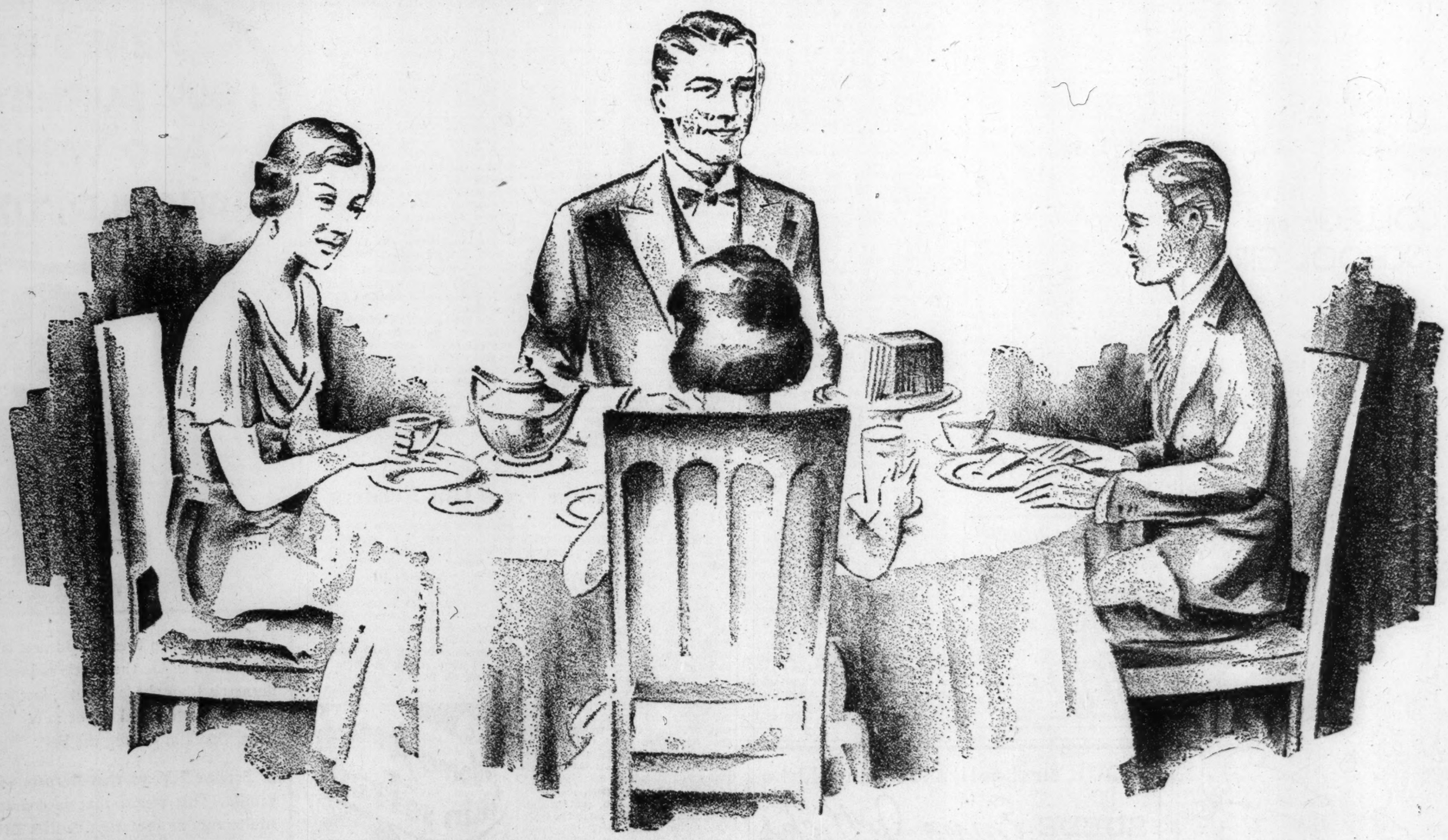
But whatever it is that clinches a sale, practically every important item of merchandise must be sold to the entire family.

How? At home in the evening when the family is together, when there is time for conferring and discussing and compromising.

At home in the evening through the family newspaper, particularly the newspaper that is read by the families that are able to buy. In New York that means The Sun. Nearly 80% of its circulation is distributed after 3 P. M. when New Yorkers begin to go home with their evening newspapers; and, as numerous surveys for years have shown, The Sun goes and stays in more able-to-buy homes in the city and suburbs than any other weekday newspaper.

The long experience of successful advertisers substantiates the facts shown by these surveys. Both national and retail advertisers for years have placed more space in this newspaper than in any other New York evening newspaper. And during the first half of 1935 The Sun published more General Advertising than any other six-day evening newspaper in the country.

The conclusion? . . . Advertisers who want to sell the able-to-buy families in this market can profitably put The Sun first on their New York schedule.



The Sun

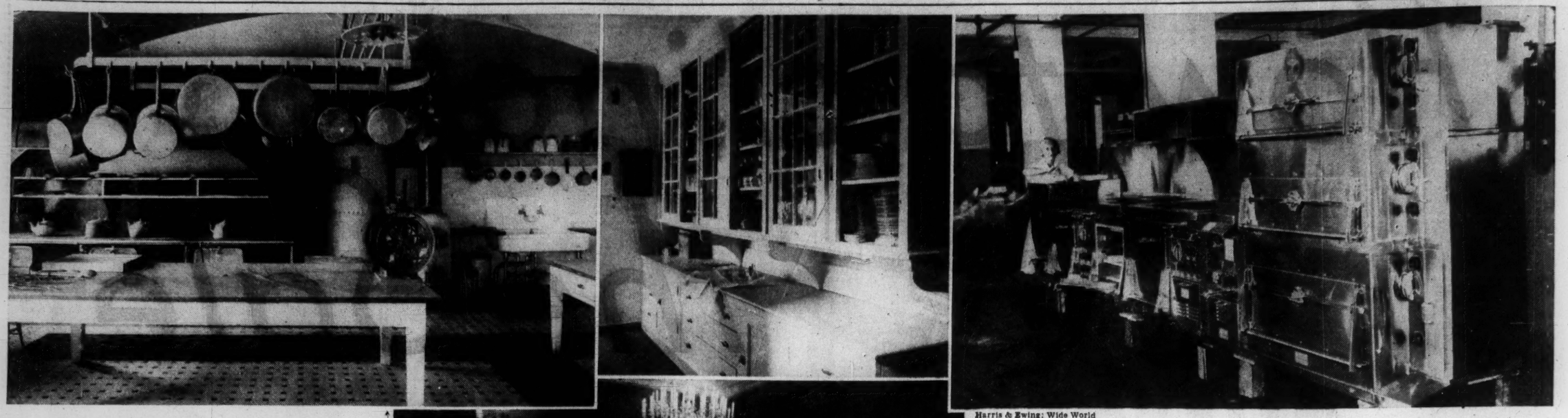
The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

Women's Activities
In Wednesday and Friday Page

The White House Kitchen Goes Modern American

Fashions—Foods
In Wednesday and Friday Page



Harris & Ewing; Wide World

The White House Kitchen Has Had to Wait Its Turn, but Now It Is Being Renovized and Given the Latest Thing in Equipment. Upper Row, Left—The Kitchen That Is Being Remodeled. Center—A Section of the Pantry. Right—The New Stove, a 24-Foot Stainless Steel Chromium Cooking Unit Capable of Turning Out a Dinner for 150 Persons. Within It Are Roasters, Bakers, a Family Stove, Griddle, and at the Far End a Soup Kettle. All Automatically Controlled. The Stove, Together With Various Up-to-Date Gadgets and Dishwashers Now Being Installed, Will Enable the White House Kitchen to Handle Efficiently Such a Banquet as Is About to Be Served Below

Mrs. Roosevelt Buys a New Stove

As the White House Kitchen Is Equipped for Its Big Job

By Mary Hornaday

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington

THE folks at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., are having their kitchen remodeled this summer. When work is completed, it will be second to none in completeness and efficiency, with all the accessories designed especially to meet the personal and official culinary needs of the President of the United States and his family.

Shortly after Mrs. Roosevelt came to the White House she and the housekeeper whom she brought from Hyde Park, Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt, decided the kitchen facilities of the historic mansion were obsolete and inconvenient. But the first year there was the President's swimming pool to be built; last year new offices were needed. This year at last, however, they have got around to the kitchen; and as a result the President is getting only such things to eat as can be prepared on a portable electric grill.

Has Plenty to Do

The White House kitchen, as all the world knows, is a hard working household unit, even as kitchens go. In a single day it may be called upon to furnish the following: half a dozen breakfasts (some, like the President's, in bed); a lunch tray for the President and a guest or two; luncheon in the family dining room for a dozen guests; afternoon tea or lemonade for a large group of callers; a family dinner for 10 or 12 persons, or a state dinner for anywhere from 60 to 90 guests; and about 10 times a year, light refreshments for 1500 evening reception guests.

Engineers who drew the plans for the renovized kitchen say that there will be ample facilities for taking care of any sized group the Roosevelts may want to entertain. The latest types of electrical equipment are being installed to prepare food, cook it and to wash the dishes afterward. Meat grinders, food mixers, ice cream freezers and bread slicers will all run by electricity. A $5000 electric stove has been purchased. A whole battery of refrigerators will preserve foods. An electric fan exhaust system is being installed to throw off cooking odors and draw in fresh air. Surfaces of sinks, stoves and cabinets will be of non-corrosive metal.

The whole picture, when completed, will be one of light and cleanliness—the answer to any housewife's dream.

True, the lady of the house has little time to spend in the kitchen. In fact, many days pass without her going there at all, but everything runs smoothly under Mrs. Nesbitt's trained hand.

Organization

The housekeeper has a 15-minute appointment with Mrs. Roosevelt every morning when the latter is at home. The day's menus are presented for the approval of the President's wife and the housekeeper is notified what social festivities are in prospect and what will be expected of the culinary department.

Then the housekeeper goes back to her headquarters on the west side of the ground floor to issue orders. The present kitchen adjoins the original kitchen, now an engine room, where may still be seen the great old fireplaces at which all the cooking was done for half a century. Two electrically-operated dumb waiters of steel are about to be installed in place of the old wooden one which has carried many a steaming dish to the second floor to be set on the presidential table either in the family dining room or the great formal state dining hall.

President Roosevelt has his breakfast before he rises, reading the morning papers while he consumes orange juice, cereal, eggs and bacon, toast and coffee. Mrs. Roosevelt eats a lighter breakfast in her own room or in the upstairs sitting room.

The President's lunch is carried to his desk on a tray. Often he has a guest with him, discussing affairs of state as he eats. Over in the family dining room at lunch time, Mrs. Roosevelt often entertains a group of women who have lively discussions of social and political subjects.

Dinner is the only meal the family has together and once or twice a week in the winter it is a large, formal occasion. The state dinners call for the addition of a fish course to the menu, a few extra dainties and elaborate table decorations. Usually the gold service is used. The Roosevelts serve simple foods, even at state dinners. When they first came to the White House, they announced that they would steer clear of expensive, out-of-season, or imported foods. Turkey is the mainstay of most of the official dinners in the winter, although sometimes roast beef or lamb chops are substituted. At one buffet-supper Mrs. Roosevelt served her guests "hot dogs" (frankforts), though there were creamed oysters for those who preferred them.

Sunday evening repasts have a reputation for being the most delightful gatherings at which the Roosevelts entertain. They are informal affairs, attended only by special friends and visiting relatives. Mrs. Roosevelt, herself, prepares the piece de resistance—scrambled eggs. She mixes cream with them, cooks them in a chafing dish and serves them piping hot. The Sunday night egg-scrambling is a sort of rite with the Roosevelts. It has been going on for many years.

Explaining that she thinks it makes a more friendly atmosphere to offer guests something besides ice water, Mrs. Roosevelt resumed the pre-war custom of serving light refreshments at official receptions. Punch bowls, plates of fancy cakes, cookies, nuts and candy are spread on long tables in the state dining room on these occasions.

The regular kitchen staff at the White House consists of a head cook, three assistant cooks and a dishwasher. Extra waiters and kitchen help are brought in for large affairs. The Roosevelts brought six of their own servants to the White House with them, but have a staff today about one-third smaller than the Hoovers had.

The Marketing

The housekeeper personally supervises the marketing, most of which is done by telephone. Patronage is scattered among various first-class groceries and markets. Maryland farm women who operate a market in the nearby suburbs make many of the layer cakes and cookies for White House parties. A milk dealer recently reported that he delivered 24 quarts of milk and 12 pints of whipping cream at the White House door each day.

The cost of routine meals comes out of the President's own pocket. Official dinners are paid for out of the $25,000 traveling and entertaining fund supplied him by Congress. The government pays the salaries of the President's servants but the President has to feed them when they are at the White House.

Martha Washington's Crab Soup

A spritely figure who works quietly behind the scenes, Mrs. Nesbitt came into the public eye when she gave out special economy and historic menus that she was trying out at Mrs. Roosevelt's suggestion. The serving of these was soon discontinued, but not until the President had eaten a seven-cent lunch, and a crab soup similar to that which Martha Washington prepared for her husband.

Newspaper readers who see items about gifts of turkeys, watermelons, cakes, fish and other foods sent to the President must suppose that quite a slice is cut out of his food bill by their use. Sad to relate, the Secret Service men forbid the President's family eating any of these gifts unless they have checked on their source. There is no official taster. Anything about which there is any doubt is thrown away.

A Coiffure That Expresses You

COIFFURES at the present moment lend themselves to expression of types. Evening styles have their inspiration in the paintings of the great fourteenth century, when tresses were studied and depicted with tenderness and detail, rather than mainly as masses of light and shade. Divided, plaited, coiled and ringleted hair was immensely important in the decorative designs. Recall Ghirlandaio's frescoes in Florence or study a photograph of Botticelli's "Spring," if you want to learn about the intricacies in arrangement to which the hair will lend itself. And the Quattro Cento knew, too, that the coiffures for madonnas and those for wood sprites, and, again, those for grand ladies should, each one, express the particular participation of its wearer in the complex life, real and imaginary, which that period dramatized.

The Humble Haddock

Usually Inexpensive, But Good in Combination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO OUR taste, the cheapness of haddock had never quite canceled out its obvious dullness, until we tried a little experimenting in our kitchen and found that it could be used as the basis for a surprising variety of dishes, especially suitable for luncheons and Sunday night suppers—most of which could be prepared the previous day and kept in the refrigerator until a half hour before serving. As the fish itself has little flavor, we found that it could be combined satisfactorily with a great many things.

Our first experiment was a simple variation on the conventional creamed haddock:

Take two pounds of fish, boiled, skinned, boned, and broken into flakes; lay a layer of this at the bottom of a buttered casserole, pour over it a rich cream sauce, to which has been added a cupful of cooked, diced celery, one finely chopped green pepper, and a small jar of pimentos, cut into thin strips; repeat the process, and top with buttered cracker crumbs.

Having found this attractive and interesting, we ventured into other combinations:

Put the cooked, flaked haddock in a buttered casserole; slice three hard-boiled eggs and lay them on top of the fish; and cover the whole with two cups Welsh rarebit.

* * *

Instead of Welsh rarebit, you could use a mushroom sauce. This is made by cooking a pound of diced mushrooms in three tablespoons of butter. Add salt, pepper, two tablespoons of flour, and two cups of milk. Stir together until thickened.

With Vegetables

We next found that the haddock could be used successfully with left-over vegetables:

To the cooked, flaked fish add left-over peas, diced carrots, chopped green beans, celery and two small onions cut very fine and fried to a light brown in two tablespoons butter. Mix together, and add a well-beaten egg; then fry in a buttered pan, like hash, and serve with tomato sauce.

* * *

Put a layer of fish in buttered casserole. Cover it with cream sauce to which has been added the peas, diced carrots, celery, onion; add another layer of fish, cover with sliced tomatoes, salt, pepper, and dot liberally with butter.

* * *

Shred fish very fine. Add one cup mashed potatoes and two well-beaten eggs. Mix together thoroughly; put in individual, buttered gem pans, bake until brown and puffy, and serve with a sauce made from two cups undiluted tomato soup to which has been added 1 cup grated cheese, and a little minced onion.

* * *

The fish should be cooked always in salted water; the casserole dishes baked for approximately half an hour, in a hot oven, or until well browned. Any of these dishes may be served equally well with buttered rice, hominy, or baked potatoes.

Kitchen Kinks From Our Readers

Dish Toweling

I cut up my old sheets for dish towels. They are simply grand for this purpose.

(Miss) V. F., Michigan.

* * *

For Scouring

An ordinary cork, thermos bottle size, makes an excellent and safe device for scouring paring and butcher knives. This keeps one's dish cloth free from black stains.

The Lowly Tin Can

The lowly tin can comes in for its share of useful service in making jellies and preserves. Size 2½ can, bent to form a spout at open end, makes an ideal container in which to melt paraffin and to pour it. This can may be discarded when preserving time is over.

Husking Corn

When husking corn, cut through the husks around the cob at the stalk end. The husks peel off much easier and quicker than pulling them off from the silk end.

Mrs. M. W. R., Florida.

* * *

For Scouring Purposes

Milk bottle caps, rinsed in hot water and dropped into a small can or box on the drainboard of the sink, are a convenience for applying scouring powder to kitchen knives and forks.

Tin-Backed Markers

The tin-backed markers, placed by commercial laundries on such articles as washcloths or lingerie, often may have seemed an annoyance to laundry patrons, but I have turned them into a convenience. I separate the marked cloth from the tin back and sew it to the laundered article, as one would attach a name-tape. When the laundry does place another on an article already marked, the "tape" part of the extra marker is dropped into the sewing machine drawer to be used on some article sent to the laundry for the first time.

A Handy Aid

A handy aid to cleanliness is the use of pasteboard boxes (such as those which have contained cereals, crackers, or soap flakes), cut into pieces about three by four inches, for scraping bits of food from the sink. I keep a box of these sink cleaners on hand.

Miss G. D. B., Montana

HAIR NETS 30 FOR $1

Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair. Gray, White or Lavender, 12 for $1.00. Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

MONARCH FRUITS

"GROWN where NATURE does her BEST"
Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used.
Choose from 250 MONARCH FINER FOODS
*In the Famous Willamette Valley in Oregon.
"Quality for 82 Years"
Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers

Lucky Tiger OIL SHAMPOO
A New Thrill For Women!
ASK your Beauty Operator for Lucky Tiger New Olive Oil Shampoo... basically Olive and other fine oils—a sensational Foamless Shampoo to combat the ravages of modern outdoor life to hair and scalp ... softens and beautifies dry, brittle hair, and actually increases its tensile strength, quickly restoring it to normal.
INSIST! Insist on Lucky Tiger Foamless Oil Shampoo for dry hair, or Lucky Tiger Magic Shampoo for oily hair and scalp ... if your dealer does not have in stock, send 10c postage for generous samples of each.
LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
Good Housekeeping Bureau

COLLEGE and SCHOOL GIRLS
..... did you know that Wynken, Blynken and Nod this Fall are sleeping the Kickernick way?
Wynken
Blouse: Dream Stripes, Brown-Gold-White
Trouser: Solid Color, Yellow Gold
Blouse: Dream Stripes, Jeanne Blue-White-Dubonnet
Trouser: Solid Color, Dubonnet
Blynken
Ocean Blue Trimmed with Delft Blue
Rose Bloom Trimmed with White
Nod
is the same as Blynken except the sizes are from 8 to 16
THE FAMOUS THREE are made of fine balbriggan with ribbing at wrist, ankle, and waist to make them chill-proof.
Kickernick PATENTED UNDERDRESS style-freedom-poise
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Strutwear 3-LENGTH CHIFFONS
For the Tall, the Small, and the Average.
ReeVersed FASHIONED RING FREE
Ask for STRUTWEAR at better stores.
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
Minneapolis

YOUR first fall shoes should be SUEDE Enna Jetticks
SIZES 1 to 12 AAAAA to EEE
$5 AND $6
Slightly higher in Canada.

BEVERLY, $5 black or brown suede with calf bandings
Suede is Fashion's first choice for early Fall. And suede Enna Jetticks are not only smart . . . they have the comfort which made Enna Jetticks famous. See your local dealer or write to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
AUBURN, NEW YORK
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably

Women Amazed! Skin so Fresh

"Mother and I are two Monitor readers who have used Sem-Pray Creme for years. Mother is over 80 but her skin is soft and white as that of much younger women."—Mrs. M. M.
The rare Eastern oils in Sem-Pray Compressed Cleansing Creme penetrate more deeply. It gives your skin a better cleansing that makes it look so fresh, young. Large size 60c at drug stores and cosmetic counters.

FREE Extra Gifts Send today for Sem-Pray
Madame LaNORE, Sem-Pray Salons
Suite 2265-M, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Send purse package Sem-Pray Creme. I enclose 10c for packing and mailing. Include introductory packages Sem-Pray Face Powder and Rouge FREE.
Name.....
Address.....

HERE'S WHY I BUY BURNETT'S, —AND WHY YOU SHOULD, TOO!

1. Because when I see the Burnett label I know that the vanilla inside the bottle is just the same as the Burnett's I bought last week, last year, or five years ago. Its quality and flavor never change. I always know that I'm getting the best.
2. Because I know that Burnett's is always a *pure* vanilla. This means that it contains no chemical adulterants or imitation vanilla flavor, as in "bargain" vanillas, which impart a rank and unpleasant flavor to things I cook.
3. Because the flavor of Burnett's is just the way I like it—delicate, and yet you know it's there. It's the essence of the best vanilla in the world, grown only in the eastern jungle plateaus of Mexico.
A Product of
JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY, 437 D STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA

While Oak, Ash and Thorn Remain

THE hay had just been cut in the Highest Meadow atop the hill, and the fragrant scent of new-mown grass still hung softly around us in the drowsy afternoon sunshine. Half of Sussex seemed spread at our feet. The delicate green of newly cut meadow sloped towards the darker green of copse and wood, then again fell gently towards the marshes of Pevensey. In the distance where the marshes joined the horizon, the misted outline grew clear, and took on a shade of faintest blue, more visible to the imagination than the eye—the sea. And to the southwest of the marshes, the outline of the Downs was clear cut across the sky, those "blunt, bow-headed Downs" of which Rudyard Kipling wrote in his poem "Sussex."

* * *

AS WE LAY in the hayfield atop the hill, we earnestly discussed how best we could send a message far across the sea, to one who had left these meadows to make her home on San Francisco Bay, a message for her friend, the native Californian, who was soon to leave for a pilgrimage in search of Pook's Hill.

We would send her assurance that the very copses where "Puck might have plucked the leaves of oak, ash and thorn" are still here, waiting to be found by the visitor, who in her childhood days first took Puck and Una and Dan into intimate friendship. She need not fear, our English-born friend across the sea, that the Sussex she left those years ago is any less beautiful today than the Sussex she has dreamed of through the years, though it is true that in some places village may have joined hand with village, even city with city, since the days when she "tramped over the South Downs with the salt air from the English Channel blowing against her face." But the Sussex of Puck and Dan and Una still remains.

* * *

"I WISH," SAID my friend suddenly, "that we had obeyed Puck's instructions, and brought our 'supper, hard-boiled eggs, Bath Oliver biscuits and salt in an envelope.'" As she had just refreshed herself with sandwiches, cake and milk, the remark seemed uncalled-for, but possibly her desire was inspired by a romantic rather than a literal hunger. "This hill must be Beacon's Hill," she continued, "where 'the Beacon was always laid in those days ready to light, in case the French landed at Pevensey,' but really we should have reached it by the 'bare, fern-covered slope of Pook's Hill that runs up . . . to a dark wood. Beyond that wood the ground rises for five hundred feet, till at last you climb out on the bare top of Beacon's Hill to look over the Pevensey levels and the Channel and half the naked South Downs,'" she continued, reading from a familiar red book, on the cover of which was the head of a golden elephant, out of whose trunk dangled, in frivolous fashion, a golden tulip.

* * *

FOR A FEW moments neither of us spoke, but once again gazed quietly across the marshes to the South Downs. Perhaps we were thinking half enviously of the visitor who so soon was to look upon this country for the first time. She must come, we told each other, to all the places that Puck and Dan and Una knew, to Dallington and Battle, to Rye and Dymchurch. She must come, of course, to Pevensey, since it is only by Pevensey that she will enter the heart of the Sussex of Long Ago, into which Puck took Dan and Una through the "magic" of oak, ash and thorn, though she may no longer moor her boat on the mud "beneath the Marsh gate of the Castle," as Kadmiel, the Jew, moored his. "In fair weather" she shall "ride along between Bexlei on the one side to Cuckmere on the other," always with an eye to the sea, though not for "fear of fleets from Normandy." She shall come across the marshes to Standard Hill where, it is said, the Battle of Hastings was really fought, rather than at the old fishing town some seven miles away. Then she will understand how fair a land it must have seemed to the Norman knight, Sir Richard Dalyngridge, who followed his Duke,

"To take from England fief and fee"

yet, in all honesty, had to add,

"But now this game is the other way over—
But now England hath taken me."

* * *

ALL THAT SHE has dreamed of Sussex, she will find to be true. And the picture drawn for her, "of the farms and villages nestling beneath the shelter of the higher land," she, too, will find to be true. From the new-mown field, atop the hill which can be no other than Beacon's Hill, in the late afternoon light of midsummer which is growing clearer every moment, we are looking down upon such very villages and mellow brick farmhouses, nestling on the margin of the marshes below us, and on the hills by which we are surrounded.

On one point alone we can give no assurance. We cannot promise that Puck will not play any of his tricks with her. He must still be here, for you will remember that he told the children "when oak, ash and thorn are gone, I shall go too." And the oak, ash and thorn remain.

E. M P.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ....$9.00 Three months...$2.25
Six Months ....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ....1529 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 406 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco....Room 1103, 625 Market Street
Los Angeles....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ....634 Skinner Building
London ....1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Milan ....45 viale Bianca Maria
Geneva ....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 322 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Courtesy of the Rhode Island School of Design to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLYING CRANES AND TANZAKU: *A Color Print by Hiroshige*

BEST known of all Japanese art are the color prints made by the masters of the Ukiyoe School. Living in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries they chose to depict the world which surrounded them—fleeting, everyday episodes which caught the eye and were probably soon forgotten. The picture was cut out of a wooden block and then transferred to paper, after being inked and colored, with forcible pressure. Compared with Japanese painting, these prints are notable for their immediacy; they seem to be close, accessible, the subjects are unencumbered by any abstract or philosophical content. Street and boating scenes, domestic themes, flowers, grasses, waves, birds and animals were drawn by the Ukiyoe masters. A particularly fine example of the colored print is this "Flying Cranes and Tanzaku," one picture in a vast collection of prints given to the Rhode Island School of Design by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The cranes are seen flying about, their wide outspread wings covering nearly the entire area of the sheet. To their legs are attached *tanzaku*, which are poem strips. No two cranes are seen in quite the same posture, yet they are enough alike to give the illusion of a pattern, the motives of which are varied slightly. The *tanzaku* wave in the wind, encouraging the rhythmic line which interlaces the forms. In accordance with traditions of drawing, line is the chief means of expression; all outlines are sharp, all details unmistakably traced. There is an extraordinary impression of liveliness and movement, which would be difficult to realize in a light and shadow technique.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Damascus—A Banquet of Color

TEN miles from Damascus there is the first glimpse of the domes and minarets of the city. Damascus was an inevitable site for a city. The Nomad wandering westward over interminable miles of barren scorching sands, when he saw this unusual well-watered green plain must have been overjoyed, and to make it the foundation of a resting-place was obvious. The decision to build a city here was made at a period so remote that it has become the source of various legends, repeated by Christians, Jews and Moslems. Its situation almost at the edge of the Great Desert recalls Biskra where the lovely garden and the music of flowing water, described by Hichens in his Garden of Allah, border a sun-scorched, waterless waste.

The gardens of Damascus make a deep impression because they are so near to a desert where neither flower nor fruit tree grows. It is said Mahomet, who knew desert life well, was brought to Damascus, and when he looked upon the flourishing city, turned away, exclaiming: "Man can have but one Paradise and mine is above." It may be a legend, but it is typical of the effect made on anyone approaching it either from the desert or the sea. Adequate defence of the city was practically impossible. Damascus was easily overwhelmed by Babylon, Nineveh and Memphis, but to-day these former all-powerful cities are only a memory whilst Damascus flourishes. She owes her beauty and fertility to the Baradá, called Abana in the Old Testament, which issues from the heart of the Anti-Lebanon range, and after a ten-mile course through a narrow gorge bounds forth in seven streams, which irrigate and cleanse the city and then perish in the thirsty desert beyond the city's walls. Baedeker, whose enthusiasm is usually restricted to a few asterisks, says of Damascus: "In May, when the walnut-tree is in full leaf and the vine climbs exuberantly from tree to tree, or still later, when the large apricot trees in the midst of their rich carpet of green herbage bear their countless golden fruits, and the pomegranates are in the perfection of their blossom, the gardens are truly beautiful."

The best view of the city is from one of the barren hills above it; spread out at the observer's feet are many square miles of living green with Damascus in the centre, and above the gardens rise the white domes and minarets of the city.

Its claim to be the oldest city in the world may be correct. It is mentioned early in Genesis and three times in the New Testament in the story of Paul's life. . . .

Centrally situated, the great caravan traffic from the desert to the sea and from north to south passes through Damascus. Its souks, or bazaars, have an almost exclusively Oriental appearance. Shoddy Western goods are seen, but as the city's principal trade is with Oriental dealers rather than tourists the bazaars are less Westernized than those of Cairo. The woodwork, gold, copper and brass vessels, the carpets, silks and the numerous specimens of leather-work exposed for sale, delight the eye and tempt the traveller, but the chief interest in the bazaars are the strange races of people, Kurds, Druses, Bedouin, Turks, Negroes, pilgrims on their way to Mecca, and the grey Jews; these furnish a banquet of colour and kaleidoscopic life.—W. J. ARCHER, in "Cruising in the Mediterranean." (London: Jarrolds.)

African Sunset

THE lorry plods steadily along, through the hot, sleepy afternoon. Round a bend we come upon a herd of leisurely giraffe, their queer, surprised little heads perched aloft, staring superciliously down upon us from over the tops of the trees. And once against the horizon a string of ostriches pass in single file, comically like a troupe of ballet dancers, with their long, bare thighs and bunchy, frilly, feathered bodies, each step raised high with carefully poised feet. . . .

And now comes a little cooling puff of breeze, welcome forerunner of the life-saving evening wind to follow. The fainting parched land stirs, hope revives, drooping leaves and flowers lift grateful, eager heads as the breeze strengthens and the sun sinks lower, exhausted with its own ardor. Bird and insect, vegetation and animal, come slowly back to life as the glare fades into misty gold and merges into the cool evening time.

A bird alights upon a tree with a brilliant flash of peacock wings and trills a long sweet note to which its mate replies. A little brown mongoose with long furry tail scuttles across the road, racing for its hole in the tall red-ant-hill. From another hole appears a small inquisitive wiggling nose and two beady bright eyes, only to dive swiftly out of sight again. A buck moves lazily out from the shade of a tree and scents the air before it drops its head to graze. The sun sinks lower still, touching the trees and shrubs with gold and all the wood becomes a magic shining place of golden leaves and golden grass.

Round the bend is a glint of red bodies where a herd of gentle shy-eyed impala stand, faintly startled. Lovely heads and wide sweeping horns thrown back, they pause a minute and then with one graceful effortless spring clear the road, and, bounding lightly, disappear through the trees.

The hills change from indigo to purple, and the trees from gold to gray as the sun dips out of sight, leaving a cloud-emptied sky, save here and there a gold-tipped inky smudge upon its opal beauty. Presently the first star winks wanly in the pale sky and the hills and trees, now black, stand sharply silhouetted against it.

Night has swooped down with tropic swiftness.—JOYCE BOYD, in "My Farm in the Lion Country." (Copyright, 1933, by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.)

The Song of the Cicada

THE birds are silent.
A butterfly slowly dips and floats on languorous wings above the reddening tops of clover.
The hot golden air of late afternoon hangs heavy and motionless.
Suddenly a sharp, metallic whirr shrills from the drowsy shadows of the tall elm.
It ceases abruptly as if someone were listening.
It is answered from the hedge, from the clump of glistening cottonwoods.
There is nothing dreamy about this strident cry.
It wakens thoughts of labor and reward,—of good furrows turned in the spring, of seed-time and fruitage.
Now over undulating reaches of Kansas prairie, miles of ripe wheat unroll like cloth of gold.
In rocky orchards, small winter apples are mellowing at the core.
In hilly pastures green flame-shaped pods of the milkweed have opened into shining spheres of winged seeds,—precious shapes like rare spun glass.
They are crystal jewels on earth's garment of praise.
The vibrant song grinds into the midsummer stillness.
It draws the listener's thoughts onward, as bell far down a valley call to one upon a mountain.
Grain fills bins and granaries now.
Heavy treasures of grain are heaped in mills and elevators.
There will be sweet bread for men and children.
There will be food for beasts.
Even the little field-mouse stores her ungrudged gleanings.
Loud from hedge and trees rings the cicada's song—
Praise for the harvest!
Praise!

BREWSTON MORRIS

"He that hath no money"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many individuals today believe themselves to be handicapped by lack of money! Complaints are numerous that the ordinary necessities and comforts cannot be obtained, and worthy enterprises cannot be embarked upon, because those who would obtain the one and do the other have no money. The prophet Isaiah urged him "that hath no money" and him that spent his money "for that which is not bread" to turn to spiritual things and so to be satisfied (Isaiah 55:1, 2).

Christ Jesus was definite in his teachings about the supply for human needs. He did not advise those who suffer from a belief of lack to search out new methods for piling up worldly wealth, but he turned thought to the simple things, bidding men carefully to consider them, and then drew a lesson applicable to ourselves as the children of God. The Master further commanded that we seek "first the kingdom of God." Thus we may rid ourselves of uneasiness and anxiety about the supply for human needs.

On page 7 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied." Christian Science teaches that this Mind is the creator who created all and found it good—perfect. It teaches that God's creation, including man made in His likeness, is the expression or manifestation of Mind, and that mortal man is a counterfeit of the spiritual. These truths entirely agree with Christ Jesus' statement, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing" (John 6:63). We must learn to look beyond the material manifestation which the human eye beholds, and discern the spiritual ideas or qualities which prove irresistibly that infinite Mind is present to supply every human need.

Turning to the flowers of the field, we find them symbolic of many divine qualities. In the unfolding of the smallest and the greatest blossom are shown the qualities of quietness, order, harmony. The plants reach out towards the light, drink in the gentle rain, and work unceasingly to establish their roots in the ground. After the rain and the buffeting winds, they respond to the first gleam of sunshine, and lift their heads again. In stony places, too, one may find blooming plants and shrubs which delight the beholder, telling of persistent endeavor to bring forth their beauty; and they adorn the stony ground through which they have pushed their way unharmed. And in all this persistence there is only the unfolding of beauty, sweetness, purity, and grace, which gladden and bless mankind.

And the birds of the air! What trustful expectancy of good, what cheerfulness and what alertness to seize every opportunity, are theirs! Almost before winter has loosened its grasp on the earth, the birds are preparing with glad confidence for spring and summer!

The qualities of divine Love are universal and free to all. There can never be a shortage of them, for they exist in infinite Mind, which is All, and is everywhere. They constitute the real spiritual substance of every one of us. Does not God give man dominion over all that He has created? The flowers of the field and the birds of the air may indeed be symbolic of grand and lovely qualities, but to man is given freedom and power actually to reflect all spiritual, right ideas. There is not one divine idea or quality which emanates from omnipotent and omnipresent Mind, that man does not possess by reflection. Christ Jesus declared that "the life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment" (Luke 12:23). Life, which is God or Mind, is expressed in spiritual ideas, and man is the embodiment of these ideas, for he is the very expression or reflection of infinite Mind.

Christian Science teaches men to look away from the material conditions which claim to limit and handicap them, and to reach out for the light of spiritual understanding. It teaches spiritualization of thought and desire. It urges men to turn to God, who is "the all-hearing, and all-knowing Mind," and pray to be receptive to Mind's ideas and qualities; to cherish, ponder, and practice them. It urges men to learn to know their true self as God's reflection, and to reject all that is false and worthless. It teaches them how to cast out fear, discouragement, uncertainty, and greed, and to bring in confidence, assurance, goodness, and absolute faith in God. These divine qualities or attributes grow richer and more fruitful with constant use; and to him whose consciousness is thus filled will be added, as Christ Jesus promised, "all these things" which are necessary to make human experience harmonious.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"I som ingen penger har"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVOR mange mennesker er det ikke i våre dager som føler sig bundet og hemmet av mangel på penger! Mange er de som klager over at livets almindelige fornødenheter og behageligheter som de så gjerne vilde nyte godt av, ikke er tilgjengelige for dem, eller over at de ikke kan gå i gang med nyttige foretagender de ønsker å gjennemføre, fordi de ikke har penger. Profeten Esaias tilskyndte dem "som ingen penger har", og dem som bruker penger "for det som ikke er brød", til å vende sig til åndelige ting og således finne tilfredsstillelse (Esaias 55:1, 2).

Kristus Jesus uttrykte sig meget klart når han talte om hvorledes menneskelige behov skulde tilfredsstilles. Han rådet ikke dem som synes å lide nød, til å søke efter nye metoder for opsamling av verdslig rikdom; han rettet menneskenes tanker henimot de enkle ting, og bød dem tenke omhyggelig over dem, og utledet fra disse ting en lærdom som har anvendelse på oss som Guds barn. Mesteren påbød oss videre å søke "først Guds rike". På denne måte kan vi frigjøre oss for den uro og engstelse vi måtte føle for at våre menneskelige behov ikke vil bli tilfredsstillet.

På side 7 i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Det 'guddommelige øre' er ikke en hørenerve. Det er det althørende og alt-vitende Sinn, som til enhver tid kjenner ethvert av menneskets behov og vil tilfredsstille det." Kristen Videnskap lærer at dette Sinn er skaperen som har skapt alt og funnet det godt—fullkomment. Den lærer at Guds skapelse, innbefattende mennesket som er skapt i Hans lignelse, er Sinnets uttrykk eller manifestasjon, og at det dødelige menneske er en falsk efterligning av det åndelige. Disse sannheter stemmer nøie overens med Kristi Jesu erklæring: "Det er Ånden som gjør levende, kjødet gagner intet" (Joh. 6:33). Vi må lære å se utover den materielle manifestasjon som det menneskelige øie ser, og erkjenne de åndelige idéer eller egenskaper, som uimotsigelig beviser at det uendelige Sinn er nærværende og tilfredsstiller ethvert menneskelig behov.

Hvis vi betrakter markens blomster, finner vi at de symboliserer mange guddommelige egenskaper. I utfoldelsen av den minste så vel som den største blomst ser vi utslag av egenskaper som ro, orden, harmoni. Plantene strekker sig efter lyset, suger til sig det milde regn og søker uophørlig efter å finne feste for sine røtter i jordbunnen. Efter å ha bøiet sig under regnet og vinnstøtene vender de sig mot det første glimt av solskinn og løfter hodet igjen. På stengrunn kan vi også finne blomstrende planter og busker som er en fryd for øiet og vidner om iherdig streben efter å bringe deres skjønnhet for dagen; og de forskjønner den hårde stengrunn gjennem hvilken de har banet sig vei uten å skades. Og i all denne iherdighet ligger intet annet enn utfoldelsen av skjønnhet, liflighet, renhet og ynde, som bringer menneskeheten glede og velsignelse.

Og himmelens fugler! Hvor tillitsfullt forventer de ikke det gode, hvor muntre er de ikke og rede til å utnytte enhver anledning som byr sig! Nesten før vinteren har løsnet sitt grep, er fuglene glade og tillitsfulle gått i gang med sine forberedelser for våren og sommeren.

Den guddommelige Kjærlighets egenskaper er universelle og frie for alle. Der kan aldri forekomme nogen mangel på dem, for de er til i det uendelige Sinn, som er Alt, og alle steder. De utgjør den virkelige åndelige substans i hver enkelt av oss. Gir ikke Gud mennesket herredømme over alt som Han har skapt? Markens blomster og himmelens fugler kan i sannhet symbolisere storslagne og elskelige egenskaper, men mennesket har fått frihet og makt til virkelig å gjenspeile alle åndelige, rette idéer. Det finnes ikke én guddommelig idé eller egenskap som utgår fra det allmektige og allestedsnærværende Sinn, som ikke mennesket eler gjennem gjenspeiling. Kristus Jesus erklærte at "livet er mere enn maten, og legemet mere enn klærne" (Luk. 12:23). Livet, som er Gud eller Sinn, uttrykkes i åndelige idéer, og mennesket sammenfatter disse idéer i sig, for mennesket er selve uttrykket for eller gjenspeilingen av det uendelige Sinn.

Kristen Videnskap lærer menneskene å se bort fra de materielle tilstander som gjør fordring på å begrense og hindre dem, og å strebe efter å nå frem til den åndelige forståelses lys. Den lærer dem åndeliggjørelse av tanker og ønsker. Den fremholder for menneskene at de må vende sig til Gud, som er "det alt-hørende og alt-vitende Sinn", og bede om at de må være mottagelige for Sinnets idéer og egenskaper, fremelske dem, tenke over dem og praktisere dem. Den tilskynder menneskene til å lære å kjenne sitt sanne selv som Guds gjenspeiling og til å avvise alt som er falskt og verdiløst. Den lærer dem å drive ut frykt, motløshet, uvisshet og griskhet og å slippe inn tillit, forvissning, godhet og ubetinget tro på Gud. Disse guddommelige egenskaper eller kjennetegn blir rikere og mere fruktbringende gjennem stadig bruk; og den hvis bevissthet er gjennemtrengt av disse egenskaper, vil, som Kristus Jesus lovte, få "alt dette i tilgift", alt det som er nødvendig for å gjøre den menneskelige tilværelse harmonisk.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Along the Vega

CATTLE bells were heard from up the market-place and a herd of goats turned into the street, driven by a shepherd clad from top to toe in sheepskin, with the woolly surface outside. . . .

I made my way out of the city and crossed the bridge where the city customs officers stood on guard. All along the road peasants were halting with their laden donkeys, waiting for the officers to attend to them; one farthing for an egg, one shilling for a turkey. The officials walked around with smooth steel spears in their hands, jabbing into the donkeys' burdens, and smelling them to determine whether there was any contraband. The peasants were in their national costume; short jackets, knee-breeches with red sashes; white woolen stockings and laced sandals.

And there lies the Vega before me in the transparent morning air!

The mountain slopes were white and red with blossoming fruit trees. But down where the gardens were suspended like terraces one above the other, blossom-time was already past. We were in the middle of March. The fruit trees were quite green and the grape vines twined upward about their stakes, sprouting green antennae into the air and holding out tender pale leaves in the sunlight like children's little hands spread out in the rain. Even the old elms in Alhambra's grove were seriously engaged in putting forth blossoms. . . .

The wheat stood knee-high and bushy, as thick as grass and without any weeds. One day in the fall the peasant went out and delved in the side with his pointed prong, to which his two mules were hitched. Then he walked over the same plot, sowing. . . .

All winter long, sheep and goats grazed on the wheat. As a result the wheat became thicker and thicker, and one fine day men came with hoes and thinned it out, leaving only a little clump standing on each square foot. After that, it grew so vigorously that you were astonished to think the Vega had men enough to mow it.—MARTIN ANDERSON NEXO, in "Days in the Sun." Translated from the Danish by Jacob Wittmer Hartmann. (New York: Coward McCann.)

City Sparrows

THESE dusty urchins of the town
Chatter and quarrel and pick
Precarious living from the streets,
And to each knowing trick
Are wiser than their country cousins
Who scorn the thought of raids by dozens.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth.....$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Listed Stock Quotations

Trading Active and Prices Generally Higher in Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Rallies Moderately Led By Steel Shares

By Forrest Price

And up they went again.

Stocks generally moved forward today.

The bear drive of Monday and yesterday apparently exhausted itself.

The upturn was led by the steel issues.

Total sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

The closing was strong.

When it is realized that the preferred issues of both United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel advanced more than 4 points today it will be understood how eager investors were to buy these securities.

Then there was a long list of other steel blocks to make good gains, some arriving at new peaks for the year or longer.

Among these were Crucible, Republican Iron & Steel preferred, Sharon Steel Hoop, Sloss Sheffield preferred, Superior Steel, Jones & Laughlin, Ludlum, National Steel, Otis Steel, Wheeling Steel, American Steel Foundries, A. M. Byers and Inland Steel.

A variety of other industrials and a goodly number of public utilities also moved to higher ground. Also some of the specialties.

Among the good gainers were American Telephone, International Agricultural prior preferred, Chicago Pneumatic Tool preferred, Yellow Truck preferred, National Supply preferred, American Crystal Sugar preferred, Auburn Auto and Budd Manufacturing preferred.

Sun Oil, American Power & Light issues and Laclede Gas preferred were lower.

Some of the second rate corporate bonds moved to higher territory. Postal Telegraph 5s advanced 2 points. New York Central 5s were up a point or so. U. S. Governments made a better showing. Among the foreign governments Italian 7s were at a new low.

Commodity markets were generally higher. Wheat gave the best account of itself among the grains. Cotton was quiet, recording moderate gains.

Although it is expected that the market will have some erratic up and down swings until controversial legislation at Washington is disposed of one way or the other and Congress has adjourned, traders on the constructive side of the market are confident that the "long pull" will be strongly on the up side.

Statement of the magazine Steel that the outlook for the steel industry is the best in five years has more than opinion to justify it.

The current survey of Iron Age says that the current movement in steel operations "is one of the most unexpected upward swings in the history of the industry."

Electric power output reported by the Edison Electric Institute was 0.7 per cent greater than the preceding week and 9.5 per cent above the corresponding week a year ago. It is estimated that the week's total was the largest in five years.

American Telephone Declares Regular Quarterly Dividend

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company directors have authorized the usual quarterly dividend of $2.25 on the capital stock, which calls for distribution of about $42,000,000 among the company's 675,000 stockholders.

One of the few important industrial concerns to go through the depression without lowering its dividend, American Telephone has an unbroken record since 1921 of $9 annual disbursements to stockholders.

In each year since 1930 the company has had to draw upon surplus to pay a part of the dividend, but in spite of this policy it had cash reserves of more than $250,000,000 at the end of 1934.

In telephone installations and earnings the trends have been upward for more than a year, but revenues, according to recently published figures, are still short of the $9 dividend requirements.

For the five months ended May 31 the company's proportion of net income of the Bell System was $0,770,000, equal to $2.72 a share of capital stock, compared with $50,-945,000 or $2.68 a share earned in the first five months of 1934.

The dividend is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; steels lead recovery movement.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments recover.

Curb—Higher; utilities and specialties lead late rally.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies sag.

Cotton: Steady; continued loan uncertainties.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; crop damage reports.

Corn: Steady to higher.

Cattle: Good steers easy to 25 lower; others steady.

Hogs: 15-25 lower; early top $11.80.

Foreign

London: The Italo-Abyssinian situation had no effect on stock prices today, and the market was more cheerful on renewed buying, although prices closed below their best. Gold shares were supported on favorable reports from Johannesburg while industrials and gilt-edged securities were purchased by investors. Transatlantic issues were benefited on Wall Street advices. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Rentes declined fractionally on the Bourse today except the 4 per cent 1918 issue which advanced 20 centimes. The improvement in New York Tuesday steadied international shares. The closing was steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug.21	Aug.20
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	3600	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	900	13½	13	13½	12⅝
13⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	700	13¼	12½	13⅛	12¾
62½	29	..	Aeronautical Prod	100	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛
149¼	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	100	141	141	141	..
1¾	⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¼	¾	¾	1¼
20¼	15½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	900	16	15¾	15⅞	16¼
3⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	5900	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
8½	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	600	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
7	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
7¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	300	6¾	6	6¾	..
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	500	27	26½	26½	26½
165	125	..	Allied Chem	500	163	163	163	160½
7⅛	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	5900	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8½
29⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	6100	28⅝	27¾	28	27½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
73¾	49	5	Allied Stores pf	400	72	72	72	71⅝
3½	2⅛	2†	Amal Leather	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	500	68½	68	68	68
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	56¾	54¾	55	54½
30⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Note	600	28½	28	28	28½
6⅝	4⅜	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1400	14⅞	14½	14½	14½
127½	57⅜	.30	Am Crys Sug pf	120	119½	118	119½	117½
78	71	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	110	74½	74½	74⅝	74
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	700	35½	35	35⅛	35
146¼	110	4†	Am Can	1500	139½	137⅞	138	139
35⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	2100	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	700	51	51	51	51¼
17¾	8	..	Am Chain	700	17¼	16½	16½	16½
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	100	90½	90½	90½	..
4¾	2¾	..	Am Colortype	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	..
33¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	26	25¾	26	25⅜
3	⅜	..	Ab Encaustic T (h)	600	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
9¾	2	..	Am & For Pow	22500	8½	8	8⅛	8⅛
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	2200	38¾	38	38½	39
38⅛	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	900	34½	34	34¼	34¾
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	2800	15½	15	15¼	15
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	12½	12¼	12¼	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	34	33¾	33¾	33⅝
37½	29½	2.40	Am-Home Pr	200	36¾	36½	36½	..
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	300	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅞
37¼	22	6	Am Ice pf	300	24½	24	24	..
9¾	4½	..	Am International	1600	9¼	8¾	9	8½
10	7⅛	..	Am La Pr pf (h)	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1400	16¾	16	16¾	16
58⅝	32	..	Am Loco pf	400	52	50	52	..
9¾	4⅛	..	Am Mach & Met	800	8⅝	8	8⅝	8
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	700	8½	8⅜	8½	..
24⅝	12½	..	Am Metal	2400	24⅛	22⅛	24	22¼
24⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	600	24⅜	24	24	24
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	25600	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8½
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	5700	36	34⅜	36	36
40½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	8300	44	43	43¾	44½
18⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	22600	18½	17⅜	18	17⅜
25⅜	13¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	8800	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	24½
12⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	600	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
26⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	1800	26¼	26	26	26
26⅛	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
47½	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4500	44½	43½	43¾	43¾
101¼	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	200	100	100	100	99¾
19¾	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	2300	19¾	18½	19¾	18¾
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	40	103	103	103	103
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	400	37⅝	37	37	38
70½	52¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	54⅞	54	54	54⅞
142½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	6800	139½	137⅝	138¼	137½
19¾	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	200	18	17½	17⅝	17⅜
31¼	7⅛	..	Am Vat W & E	28500	17¾	16½	17⅝	17
9¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	600	8¼	8	8	7⅞
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	46	45¾	46	45¼
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	800	1½	¾	1	¾
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr Pap pf (h)	400	4⅞	3½	4½	3⅝
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
48	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	49	47½	49	47½
20	8	..	Anaconda Cop	76400	20½	19½	19⅝	19⅜
27½	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	1100	28	26⅝	26⅝	26
8¾	3⅝	..	Andes Copper	400	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	200	50½	49½	50	48¼
122¼	118¼	7	Archer Dan pf	40	118	118	118	..
6⅞	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1200	4	4	4	4⅛
70⅝	58½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	100	61½	61½	61½	61¾
6⅞	3	..	Arnold Con	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
30⅜	6½	..	Armstrong Cork	1100	29	29	29⅜	28⅞
14⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	13¾	13½	13¾	13¼
103	80⅞	9†	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	104	103	104	..
84½	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	84	84	84	80
57⅞	35¾	2b	Atchison	5900	51⅞	50¾	51⅛	51¼
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	88	88	88	87⅞
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	2500	26⅜	25¾	26	25¾
70¾	48½	2	Atl G & W I	100	71	70¾	71¼	71¼
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1800	24	23¾	23⅞	23¾
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	400	40⅞	40	40¼	40
36⅝	15	..	Auburn Auto	10800	36⅝	34⅞	35	34¾
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	8½
4⅛	2¾	..	Aviation Corp	2900	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅞

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¾
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	900	21¼	19⅞	21¼	19½
17¼	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	18800	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¼
22¾	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1400	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	20¾
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	40	115	114	114	..
6½	4¾	..	Barker Bros	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
61	32	..	Barker Bros pf	10	57¼	57¼	57½	57
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	100	46½	46½	46½	46¼
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	14600	10¼	9⅛	10	9½
13⅜	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	1400	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
117½	83	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	86	86	86	..
19⅜	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	7900	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅜
19⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
38¼	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	10800	38¼	36⅜	37¾	36¼
98½	55⅜	13⅛g	Beth Steel pf	1500	98⅝	95	97¾	94⅜
26¼	14¾	1	Bigelow Sanford	200	19½	19	20	19½
13⅞	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	2500	13⅜	13	13½	13
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	108½	108½	108½	..
12⅞	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	3400	13	12¾	12⅞	11⅝
43⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	46½	46¼	46⅝	46
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	200	98	97¾	98	98
47¾	45	2†	Bon Ami B	100	42¾	42¼	42½	42¼
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	2100	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25¾
33¾	22½	1½	Borg Warner	1100	47¾	47	47⅝	46
45⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	6800	43¾	42¾	43	42½
14	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1600	13¾	13⅜	13½	13¼
45⅜	23⅛	..	Briggs & Strat	100	42	42	42	..
36¼	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	400	35½	35½	35½	35½
46¾	26½	3	Brooklyn Man T	1500	44¼	43½	43½	43½
100	50	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	99	99	99	99
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	100	63	63	63	..
6⅞	3⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	400	5	5	5	..
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6½
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	13¼	13	13	12¾
5⅞	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	6500	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅝
46	43	..	Budd Mfg pf	1700	46	44½	45½	43½
6⅛	2½	..	Bdd Wheel	3500	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
9⅝	8¼	..	Bululard	100	18⅜	17¼	18¼	17½
10⅜	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	600	10⅜	9¾	9¾	9⅜
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	200	1	¾	¾	..
9⅜	3	..	Burns Bros B (r)	100	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
9⅜	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	420	5⅞	5	5	5
18⅞	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1800	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf tc	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	600	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
13⅜	3⅜	..	Butterick (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	2⅛
20⅝	11⅞	..	Byers	1500	19¾	17⅝	18¾	17½
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	800	60¾	59	59½	..

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	500	34½	34¼	34½	34¼
1⅜	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
6	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	7500	5¾	5⅝	5½	5
22⅜	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	500	21⅜	21¼	21½	21¼
16⅝	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	1300	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	6000	11	10¾	10⅞	10¾
36⅞	30	2	Cannon Mills	200	34½	34½	34½	33⅞
12⅞	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	2000	12⅜	11⅞	12	11½
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	44½	44½	44½	44½
69⅝	45¾	..	Case Thresh	4300	68½	65½	68¼	65½
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1200	52½	51½	52	52¼
35⅛	19½	..	Celanese Corp	3500	29⅜	28½	28¾	28⅝
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	50	31	30¾	31	..
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	300	26	26	26	25⅝
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	100	58	58	58	58
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	5900	55¼	54¾	54¾	54⅝
49¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	20	48⅞	47½	48	47
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	44¼	44¼	44½	43½
47¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2300	46½	45¾	45¾	45⅝
3	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	..
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	500	3½	3¼	3¼	..
34½	15½	1†	Chi Mail Order	2500	32⅞	32	32⅞	32
31¼	7⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	400	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
4¾	¾	..	C M & St P pf (h)	1000	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N W (h)	1500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N W pf (h)	300	7¾	7½	7½	7⅜
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	41	41	41	39
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	1000	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2
4½	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	3	3	3	3
30	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	1500	29½	28¾	29½	29
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	500	5⅝	4⅞	5½	5⅛
24	9	..	Chile Copper	180	24¾	23¾	24¾	23
62¾	31	1†	Chrysler	32500	60¾	58⅞	60⅛	58⅜
35⅝	27⅝	1†	Cleve Cr Br Co	500	31	31	31	..
24⅞	16	3	City Ice & Fuel	200	19	19	19	19
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	87¾	87½	87½	87½
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	500	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	16½
233½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	700	237½	234⅞	237½	..
19⅛	15½	.50	Colgate Palm-P	2000	18⅝	18⅜	18½	18¼
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	104½	104	104½	104
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	300	56	56	56	..
28	9	..	Collins & Aikman	4000	28⅝	26⅝	28½	26¼
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	30	98⅞	98¾	98¾	99½
5½	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	600	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	40	16½	16	16	15¾
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	65000	13⅜	12⅝	12¾	13
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	82½	82½	82½	..
71	31	5	Columbia G pf B	50	71	71	71	70
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	300	72½	69⅞	70	73
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	300	88	88	88	89
53⅜	39½	2	Comm Credit	1000	50	49¾	50	50
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	1500	69½	69	69½	69¼
102⅜	97⅝	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	1300	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	100⅝
23⅞	3¼	.60†	Comm Solvents	4500	20½	19¾	20	19¾
2⅞	¾	..	Comwith & So	20500	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwith &S 6pf	500	59¾	59½	59¾	59
37⅛	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	37¼	36½	37¼	36½
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	200	44½	43	44½	43
22¼	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	500	17⅜	16⅞	17	16⅞
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	300	8½	8½	8½	8¼
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	27500	32⅜	31	32¼	31¾
101½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	101⅜	101	101¾	101
4¾	1½	..	Consol Laundries	1400	4¼	4	4	3¾
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	8500	9⅝	9¼	9½	9½
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	500	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	20	77	76⅜	77	77
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	1000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	2000	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	2100	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	3000	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	500	84½	83¾	84¼	83¾
11⅝	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	500	12	11¾	11¾	..
42⅜	28⅝	1.20†	Cont Insurance	300	40¼	40	40¼	40
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
23	15¼	37½b	Cont Oil	2700	21⅜	21⅛	21½	21⅛
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	2600	59⅞	59¼	59⅝	59¾
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	1600	68¼	67	68	67¼
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	2000	5½	5	5⅝	5
39⅛	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	38	37⅝	37¾	37½
16⅜	15½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
22½	10	..	Crown Zeller vtc	300	19⅜	18¾	19	18¾
2¾	1⅛	..	Crucible Steel	700	26⅞	25⅝	26¼	25¼
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	6¾	6½	6¾	6¼
83⅝	40½	..	Cuba Am S pf	20	72	72	72	71½
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	6500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41½
10⅛	6¾	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3500	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞
87	73	7	Cushman 7%	70	88	88	88	..
27¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	600	28¾	27¼	28¾	26¾

—D—

39¼	22¾	..	Deere & Co	3500	38½	36⅞	37½	36½
27¾	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	500	27¾	26¾	27¾	27
43¾	23⅛	..	Del & Hudson	2500	37½	36¾	37½	36¾
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	3900	16⅝	15½	16⅜	16⅛
4¾	1⅛	..	Denver R G pf	300	3½	3½	3½	3¼
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	200	93	93	93	..
50⅜	35⅝	1†	Devoe & Ray A	700	38¾	38½	38½	..
120½	114⅛	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	120½	120⅛	120½	..
43⅛	34½	2†	Dome Mines	700	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	..
31¾	17⅞	..	Douglas A	16500	31⅞	30½	30⅝	31½
11½	6⅜	..	Dresser B	10000	11	10⅞	11	11⅛
114¼	86½	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	4000	114¾	114	114½	114
131	136⅞	..	du Pont deb	300	127½	127⅛	127½	127
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	4000	7¼	6¼	7	6¾
152	110½	8†	Eastman Kodak	200	147	147	147	146¾
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	70	154½	154½	154½	..
23⅜	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	500	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	22⅜
9¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	6¼	6¼	6½	6¼
20	10⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6000	26	25	25¾	25½
8½	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	8600	8¾	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
8⅜	5¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
2½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	28500	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
28	21½	..	El Pw&L 6%	1200	25½	24¾	25½	25¼
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	8000	27½	26½	27	27¼
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	47	47	47	47
½	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	200	¼	¼	½	..
1⅞	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	100	1⅞	1¾	1½	..
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	200	63¾	63¾	63¾	64⅜
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	80	128½	128	128	..
7⅞	1½	..	Engineers Pub S	2500	6¾	6½	6½

Business and Industry

Scrap Iron Exports From U. S. Jump 64 P. C. Over Last Year

Commerce and Finance

Bank Legislation Is No Guarantee Of Future Sobriety

Many momentous changes have been made in the banking system of the United States since President Roosevelt assumed office. The following article is the fourth and last of a series by our Wall Street correspondent which seek to explain the significance of all those changes.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Banking legislation, particularly of the fundamental sort that has been passed in the last three years, is definitely in the category of "long-range economic planning." It is intended to prepare for or to forestall emergencies in the indefinite future. Any banking legislation not labeled "emergency," and which involves such purposes as "insurance," "guarantees," "reserves," is merely emergency legislation appying to future instead of present emergencies. The very essence of finance, the holding of pledges, mortgages, collateral, or other security for loans, is a protection to lenders in the emergency that the borrower cannot or does not pay.

Emergency Acts

Unfortunately, banking emergency legislation usually prepares for the kind of emergencies that have arisen in the past, and its never adequate for the emergencies that actually put it to the test when the future becomes the present. Current legislation is of this sort. It is designed to meet only such exigencies as arose in the period 1926-1933.

In fact, all the important changes in financial practice in recent years, whether embodied in law, or in administrative rulings by the Reserve banks, the State Banking Departments, the Comptroller of the Currency, the New York Clearing House, the New York Stock Exchange, or in changes of practice in individual banks, brokers, or traders, are of the same sort. Right down to the "never again!" of the unfortunate individual loser in the financial game of prosperity, the economic planning of finance is intended to stop a repetition of the immediate mistakes of the immediate past.

Financial history, however, does not repeat itself in detail. Every generation finds new ways to fool itself financially. The ingenuity of borrowers, the desires of lenders, the pressure for credit, the hopes of prosperity and the fears of depression find new credit instruments to exploit on a large scale.

Never the Same Crisis

A brief survey of American financial emergencies should make this clear, though the same rule holds for European financial crises going back 300 years. The prosperity and collapse of the 1830's followed the rise and fall of a western land boom. In the late fifties an insurance company failure precipitated the panic of 1857. In the depression of 1873 railroad bonds were the chief disappointment, savings banks one of the chief sources of failure. In the nineties a number of unsound credit structures collapsed. The public stayed away from them in the prosperity which collapsed in the panic of 1907, but the trust companies of New York contributed substantially to that crisis.

Unsound practices in the trust companies and the insurance companies, which were thoroughly investigated and sternly corrected after the crash of 1907, have not reappeared. But between 1919 and 1921 American business went on a wild commodity speculation. After that was over, business men in the twenties took great pride and confidence from the statistically obvious fact that there was no commodity speculation of importance.

It would take more than human mind to tell what our financial habits and our credit structure will be like by the time the poignant memory of the current depression is gone. Only such a mind, however, could write legislation today which would prevent the mistakes of tomorrow. And such legislation has to be written by and for people who are not used to the intricacies or the fundamentally human nature of the credit system, but who want to be sure they will never repeat the same mistakes.

Inner Security

The likelihood is particularly small of our anticipating where the excesses will come in the next period of confidence and the strains in the next period of pessimism, because our whole credit system has been so thoroughly changed in recent years. For example, real estate speculation is probably gone for a decade; commodity speculation has probably come back; strict governmental control over issuance and trading in securities has been established, a factor perhaps as likely to produce overconfidence as overcaution; the operations of the Reserve System and the scope of its responsibilities have been greatly enlarged and the control over it largely shifted to Washington; "loans for account of others" (i. e., nonbanking corporations) on the stock exchange have been outlawed; the banks, instead of being normally indebted to the Reserve System for a few hundred million dollars, have reserves double their present legal requirements; there has been an immense shift in bank portfolios from commercial paper to government securities; a deposit insurance system for the entire country has been set up, and so forth.

In short, people have lost confidence in some things, and gained confidence in others. "Business," observed President Wilson, "is psychology." Certainly our financial practices are determined in the large by national states of mind. And it does not appear likely that the all-too familiar cycle of excitement and depression can be controlled until the nation discovers some kind of inner security which it does not yet seem to possess.

Electric Power Hits New Peak Since 1930

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 21

RECORDING its twelfth successive high for the summer weeks, electric power output rose for the week ended Saturday, according to the Edison Electric Institute, to 1,832,695,000 kilowatt hours, 9.5 per cent higher than the same week of last year, and the highest figure for any season of the year since the week ended Jan. 18, 1930.

Only three weeks' output in the history of the industry have exceeded the figure for last week, and those were in December, 1929, and January, 1930. Output last week was 28 per cent above output for the same week of the low year, 1932.

England No Longer Leading Shipper Of Autos to Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Great Britain has this year definitely lost the preeminent position as a supplier of automobiles to Australia which she gained during the depression and has held for the last three years.

Details of automobile imports for the 10 months ended April 30—the latest statistics available—show that there has been a tremendous increase in the total from the United States and, to a less degree, from American branch factories in Canada.

This has had the effect of reducing Britain's share of the market from 64 per cent three years ago and 41 per cent last year to 28 per cent this year. The quantity of British automobiles imported remains about the same as last year.

Total imports for the 10 months, including replacement parts, were valued at £4,038,651, of which £1,964,342 came from the United States, £1,140,357 from Britain, and £943,952 from Canada, with smaller quantities from other countries.

In the three years before the depression—that, is, up to 1930—imports from Britain remained fairly constant at slightly more than £1,400,00 a year. American imports in that time were, on the average, more than four times those of Britain, and Canada's were about half.

Mining Activities Going Full Speed Ahead in the West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—It is true that most of the gold and silver deposits which were near the surface and which made millionaires of men overnight are for the most part a thing of the past. Mining officials are confident, however, that there are more mineral riches in Colorado and the West than have ever been taken out, though most of the deposits lie deep in the earth, and can be reached only by newly designed equipment and modern methods. Moreover, it has become profitable, with the prices now ruling for gold and silver, to work over old ore.

Although an accurate check is not available as to the number of mines in Colorado which have recently begun operations, at the end of 1934 there were 929 lode mines being worked and 967 placers, most of which were gold and silver and a few copper, lead and zinc.

Numerous mines are taking out ore valued at between $100 to $300 per ton.

Numerous mining machinery men say that their businesses are comparable only to old "boom days." Since January 1 they have received orders ranging from small prospector's equipment to one order of $70,000. Managers of these concerns claim that the 1935 output will be the greatest output in nearly 20 years. Explosive manufacturers who furnish dynamite for mine workings also state that their sales to miners show a sizable increase over past years.

Camps are also expecting a big influx of money from the liberalization policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation toward small mines.

World Is Buying U. S. Scrap Iron In Big Quantities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Exports of scrap iron and steel from the United States during the six months of the current year exceeded any previous six-month period of record and totaled 1,154,226 gross tons, valued at $12,502,120, compared with 738,848 tons valued at $7,655,906 during the corresponding period of 1934, according to the Minerals and Metals Division, Department of Commerce.

Japan was the first-ranking foreign market for scrap iron and steel during the 1935 period and absorbed 724,246 tons of the total exported compared with 407,592 tons in the six-month period of 1934, statistics show.

Italy's participation in the trade during the six months of this year totaled 145,923 tons, compared with 94,308 tons in the corresponding period of 1934.

The United Kingdom, Canada, Poland, Mexico, and China were leading markets for scrap iron and steel. Twenty-eight foreign markets absorbed some portion of the scrap iron and steel exported during the six months of this year.

Official statistics show that the trade in scrap increased with all excepting three foreign markets to which shipments were made during the two periods reviewed, with increases ranging from a few tons to the 316,654-ton increase recorded in the trade with Japan.

Official statistics showing the source of destination of iron and steel scrap exports from the United States evidence that the best markets are located in those countries having an insufficient supply of raw materials which must be augmented through the importation of scrap required to support a local steel industry and in those countries which have an extensive supply of raw materials available but import scrap where its use results in economies compared with the use of locally produced raw materials.

Scrap iron and steel is one of the basic raw materials without which the modern steel plant would find it difficult and more costly to operate, according to the Commerce Department. Exported scrap moves for one principal purpose to be used by the iron and steel industry of the importing country as the raw material from which a good grade of steel can be made with the least outlay.

Total exports for the six months ended June were valued at $1,023,981,000. Therefore, the scrap iron exports for the same period amounted to just over 1 per cent of the total.

Canada's Fiscal Year Trade Shows $170,000,000 Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 21 — Canada's total trade for the fiscal year ended March 31 last showed an increase of $170,000,000 over the previous year. Imports amounted to $522,431,000 and exports to $667,133,000, making a favorable balance of nearly $145,000,000.

About $28,000,000 of the cost of imports, however, and about $29,000,000 of returns for exports, were due to improved prices of commodities in Canadian and world markets, so that the actual increase in volume of trade was not so great as the figures would imply.

Out of Canada's total domestic exports, the percentage of raw materials shipped out of the country was at its lowest since the immediate postwar fiscal year 1919-20, and stood at 36.1 per cent. On the other hand, the percentage of fully manufactured goods stood at 43.2 per cent, which was the highest for any postwar year with the exception of 1930-31 and 1931-32. The percentage of exports of semimanufactured goods at 20.7 was the highest on record with but one exception, that of 1933-34. These facts were mainly due to the comparatively low exports of wheat which constitutes Canada's main exportable raw product.

Fish and Grain Are Rotating Crops In Roumania as Flood Waters Come and Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Roumanians take advantage of the months when flood waters of the Danube have subsided to plant the rich soil with grains," according to the National Geographic Society. "Splendid pasture lands develop also between high water periods, providing food for hundreds of thousands of cattle. Such 'quick farming' has become a prosperous undertaking in this fertile Danube delta region."

"Receding flood waters of the mighty river trap tons of fish in permanent lakes, refilled each spring over parts of an alluvial area almost three times the size of Rhode Island," continues the bulletin. "Excepting the lower Volga, this Black Sea delta is the finest fresh water fishing district in Europe.

"Sharp-eyed travelers who, in late spring, enter Roumania via the Black Sea and the Danube, may observe innumerable fences stretched across canals and other outlet streams that cut water ribbons in the broad river delta. Thus, before disembarking, is the alert visitor suddenly introduced to an important factor in the economic life of the nation—its fisheries. Strung across mid-channel openings left in the fences are nets that in three hours have snared as many as ten tons of carp!

"Such an abundance of fish accounts for the rather staggering total yearly catch of both fresh and salt-water varieties that, in the peak year of 1932, amounted to 27,035 tons—more than a quarter the amount landed at the port of Boston, Massachusetts, in the same year.

"Artificial channels have been cut across the level delta, and it is these channels, connecting lakes with Danube outlets, that yield enormous quantities of fish as the waters drain off. Escape is prevented by fences of hazel branches built across all marsh outlets. Myriads of hapless fish swim into bag nets that close single trap openings in the barriers."

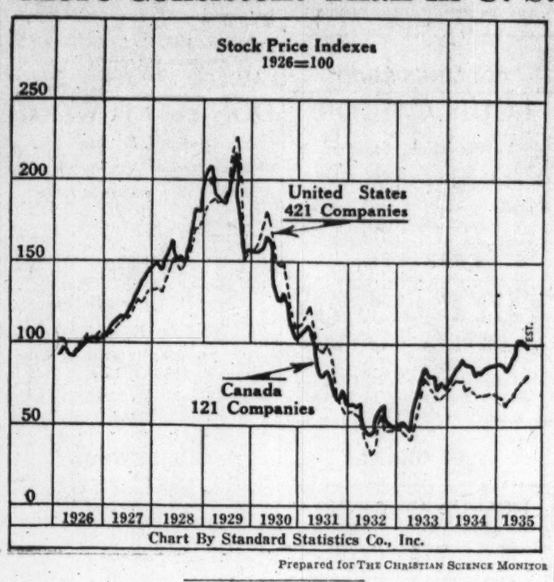
By a Staff Artist

U. S. Trade With French West Africa Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Appreciable improvement during 1934 was registered in United States' trade with French West Africa, according to the American Consul here.

Recovery of Canadian Stocks More Consistent Than in U. S.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Canadian stocks have recovered more consistently in the last year and a half than have equities representing United States corporations.

The World's Business

The Economics of Neutrality

ALL America is now talking about ways and means of keeping out of war. The feeling is so widespread and deep that the Senate, with the indorsement of President Roosevelt, is studying ways and means of assuring neutrality in advance. These involve more or less economic and political insulation in the event of war—insulation for the double purpose of staying out of war and of refusing to supply the fuel of other people's war.

It is obvious, however, that this kind of neutrality, like goodness, cannot be assured by legislation. It can be attained only by the people themselves. Could the American people be neutral? It is not my province to deal here with the emotional pressures that would be set up from the moment that war came banging at the American gates. They would be difficult enough to resist. We have seen in the last month that aloofness from European troubles is a will-o'-the-wisp. There was the example of the hot protest by the House of Representatives and the Governor of Massachusetts against events in Germany. Logically war would excite American feeling still more. My province, however, is the economic side of genuine neutrality. Could Americans:

1. Deny the profits that could be obtained by insisting on freedom of the seas to trade freely in noncontraband with belligerents.
2. Suffer the actual losses that would be caused by insulation?

It is easy to talk about shutting yourself out from the world. But it is much more difficult to do it when the losses begin to pile up. Similarly there are no profits to be denied when war is merely in the air. If, unhappily, war should break out, then such profits would become actualized—but, in the concurrent event of American insulation, only as the fruit dangling over the nose of Tantalus.

Thus the essence of the neutrality adumbrated in Washington is *self-sacrifice*. Let there be no mistake about that. It should be envisaged by everybody engaged in the current discussion.

The first economic profit that would have to be denied is the impetus to general demand created by special war demands. Not so very long ago, when my daily calls took me into Wall Street, I used to hear idle and (comparatively) impoverished brokers and Wall Streeters talk of ways out of the depression. It was agreed that enterprise had to be stimulated. How? By a new invention, said some. But airplanes, air-conditioning, and the like, did not seem big enough. Some hazarded that "a second class war" somewhere would do the trick. It would take the place, perhaps, of a big invention. Demand would instantly appear for war materials. The country would reawaken out of its individualistic funk holes into corporate action. The intricate mechanism of economic activity would again be put in motion.

The episode showed the feeling among producers and others connected with production that war can revitalize an economic system tethered to private initiative. History proves them to be right. In 1914, the European war saved the American economy from plunging into a tailspin similar to the one that overtook it in 1929. It could do so again. The United States is still staggering up the slope of economic recovery. Many steps forward have been taken. But, though the net progress has been up, the ground is pretty well worn by constant slipping back. A war in Europe could take the producers up the hill without much labor. And feeling would be so buoyant that there would be no forethought of the postwar declivity beyond.

War, indeed, brings customers to producers. And there is no haggling about prices. I have just been looking back over the volume of America's war trade and the average prices obtained for that volume. Incredible! The American trade balance rose from $691,000,000 in 1913 to $3,000,000,000 in 1916. From 88 cents in 1914, wheat went soaring up to $2.72 in 1919-20. Corn went to $1.63. Oats saw 80 cents in one year. Cotton in 1919 (really a war year) was 38 cents. The top price in every commodity went far beyond these levels, but even the average price, in comparison with today's prices, is enough to make the producer's mouth water as he looks back.

So much—and it is a very inadequate summary—for the loss of profits. But the realization of the prevailing agitation for genuine neutrality means losses in income at present enjoyed. America's exports have gone down from $5,146,000,000 in 1929 to $1,576,000,000 last year. Receipts of interest on investments and of payments for other services have gone down in like proportion. But the remaining income is sizable enough. Even a billion and a half in trade is not to be sniffed at. Yet, if economic insulation is the only method of avoiding entanglement and of fueling war, much of this trade would have to be sacrificed. I will pass over the manufactures, except to say, in passing, that Detroit, which is in the van of economic recovery would be paralyzed. Think only of one commodity in the acreage states, a round dozen of those states, namely, cotton. Cotton would most definitely be contraband. It goes into high explosives, airplanes, and uniforms. But the United States sold abroad last crop year 4,813,000 bales of the 9,615,000 produced, or half the total crop. If this trade were cut off, there would be misery throughout the cotton South. The same plight would seize upon a thousand and one areas from which a thousand and one products are sold abroad and upon the foreign sale of which, as Secretary Andrew W. Mellon once pointed out, the difference between profit and loss is often reckoned. All states in the Union would be affected. The squeeze would be greatest in the East, and the squeeze would, of course, be reflected in protests to the senators to do something about it. It is interesting to note, for example, that North Dakota, the State that sends the protagonist of neutrality legislation to Washington, Senator Gerald P. Nye, has the least foreign trade of any state in the Union.

The picture I am painting of America enduring a genuine (i. e. airtight) neutrality is pretty spartan. It is predicated, of course, upon a general war outside. Only such a war would call for the adumbrated insulation. This is the type of war, however, which is envisaged by the pro-neutrals in the Senate. They are looking beyond Ethiopia versus Italy. If a war were limited to these two the losses involved in genuine neutrality would be minor and the denial of profits equally minor. Sacrifice would be involved in a bigger war. Even if it were not a general war, a bigger war would find the belligerents engaged in preventing shipments of American goods to the enemy. And it is this kind of argument that the pro-neutrals would avoid by accepting the belligerents' contraband list. Such a list would, obviously, be pretty wide. If American diplomacy did not insist upon any "free goods," it would be all-inclusive. That is to say, no trade would be allowed since the belligerents could assert (a) that all imports by an enemy state were useful for war purposes; (b) that exports to another neutral state were destined for re-export to the enemy.

This is a rough idea of what airtight neutrality would mean in the shape of sacrifice. The price would be heavy. World peace, therefore, is as much an American as any other country's interest—though not to the same extent—viewed solely through economic glasses. If, in spite of the best effort to preserve it, war should break out, then there must be some pulling in of belts if entanglement is to be avoided.

H. B. E.

Control Works Well for Varied Sugar Interests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The Board of Managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange resolved today to suspend all further trading in No. 1 raw sugar contracts for September delivery. All such contracts are to be liquidated at 2.58 cents, the closing price on Aug. 19. Action was attributed to "a situation of such extreme urgency that a rigid enforcement of September No. 1 contracts would be grossly at variance with just and equitable principles of trade."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Considerable uncertainty exists in the sugar trade over the possible effects of the existing sugar quotas on prices for the remainder of the calendar year. These quotas limit the amount of raw sugar available up to Dec. 31. Some of the off-shore sources, particularly Cuba, have nearly filled their quotas, though not yet eight months of the year have elapsed. A shortage of sugar for the remainder of the year is possible unless the quotas are expanded.

Possible Sugar Shortage

This shortage may affect sugar markets in two ways. First it is possible that a general shortage of raw sugar for refining may result. In such case either refiners will be forced to bid up, and the consequent rise in spot sugar will be paralleled by a rise in futures, or else Secretary Wallace will have to announce a prorated increase in the quotas from the various sources, domestic beet (chiefly Colorado) and cane (Louisiana, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines).

The other possibility is a technical squeeze in the No. 1 contract on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in the September delivery. This old-style contract, which the exchange has used for 20 years, permits delivery only of Cuban sugar in bond.

As a result of the quota machinery the Cuban sugar in bond is shrinking rapidly. Cuban sugar often comes here and stays in bond some time before payment of duty. The 1935 Cuban quota of sugar for the United States is nearly filled. What Cuban sugar does not arrive here shortly will be automatically shut out until next year. Sugar in bond in this country is rapidly being taken out for payment of duty to get inside the quota, and hence will be unavailable for contract delivery.

Quota System

When the quota system was set up by the AAA under the Jones-Costigan Act of May, 1934, the local Sugar Exchange debated the elimination of the old No. 1 contract as too narrow. The contract had been established at a time when Cuban sugar bulked much larger than today in the trade, and when much Cuban sugar always lay at hand in American ports in bond or could be quickly brought from Cuba. The complicated machinery of the quotas renders this limitation dangerous today, and a new contract, called No. 3, was created, giving broader delivery. Use of the old contract was not ruled out, however, until it could be seen whether the new contract would be popular. The new contract has taken with the trade, and the difficulties anticipated with the old contract have materialized. It is expected that the exchange governors will make some kind of a settlement for those who have promised to deliver Cuban sugar in bond in September, and further use of the old contract will be discontinued.

In spite of this temporary difficulty, probably no trade is more satisfied with the new governmental regulation than the sugar trade over the operation of the Jones-Costigan Act, which puts the entire sugar trade under a system of control far more detailed than ever before in its history, including the period of wartime control. About one year of this control has now expired, and the principal worry in the trade is lest the Supreme Court's review of the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, expected late this fall, may invalidate the Jones-Costigan Act and cause abandonment of the present sugar quota system.

Control Praised

The present quotas were evolved last year out of a vexatious snarl of political and economic forces, and are regarded in the trade as having distributed satisfactions among the numerous conflicting interests of producers and refiners about as equitably as could have been done. The domestic sugar beet industry, which has been expanding rapidly for the last decade, was given a quota close to its peak production record, Cuban producers got two reductions in the duty on Cuban sugars, from 2 cents a pound down to nine-tenths of a cent a pound. Puerto Rican, Philippine, and Hawaiian, as well as domestic producers will get about $60,000,000 to be collected from consumers in the form of a processing tax of about half a cent a pound. And domestic refiners are pleased with the new restriction on the importation of refined sugar from Cuba, which had been growing rapidly.

Happy Producer

It is said that more cabinet officers were involved in the drawing up of the sugar quotas than in connection with any other New Deal legislation. Secretary Wallace represented domestic growers, Secretary of State Hull, Cuba; the Secretary of War, the Philippines, and the Secretary of the Interior sat in for the territories and possessions.

The present difficulty with the quotas is a happy one for sugar producers. It looks as though consumption was exceeding expectations. For the first seven months of the year 75 per cent of the import quotas have already come in, or an average of 10 per cent a month, yet without apparently weakening the domestic price. The sugar trade wonders if the remaining 25 per cent will be sufficient for consumer requirements for the remaining five months.

Silver Stalwart

© Harris & Ewing

James A. Moffett
Federal Housing Administrator

Moffett Finds China Unhurt By American Silver Purchasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Arriving in Washington after a visit to the Orient, James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator, denied reports that China had been adversely affected by the silver policy of the Roosevelt Administration. "My impression is that China, as a whole, is not as badly off as many would have us think," he said. "Generally, it is in better condition than a year ago. In many parts it is prosperous."

Mr. Moffett again renewed his request to the President to be relieved of his post as Federal Housing Administrator because of the press of his private business. Mr. Moffett is with the Standard Oil Corporation. He has just been on a round-the-world trip, and stopped off in China, at the President's request, to examine the silver situation in that country, particularly in relation to the American silver policy.

Spot Tin Prices Drop Sharply On New Export Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The outstanding event of last week among the nonferrous metals was the decision of the International Tin Committee to permit member countries to increase their exports of tin to 65 per cent of "standard" compared with the former quota of 50 per cent.

Accordingly, prices of spot tin have been falling rapidly and consumers have been out of the market while they await the reaching of the market bottom.

The decision of the committee was made after world-wide criticism of the extreme shortage of spot tin. The increase in export quotas was larger than expected. Apparently the committee has endeavored to atone for a wrong decision made in June when the quota was increased only 5 per cent when at least 10 per cent was generally regarded as necessary.

Prices of other metals have been steady. Sales of copper in the domestic market are at the rate of about 1000 tons a day which is regarded as a very satisfactory total, considering the large sales which had been made in July.

The world stocks of copper at the end of July were 571,300 tons compared with 581,600 tons a month previous. Stocks of copper in the United States at the end of last month stood at 263,500 tons compared with 273,350 tons a month previous. Thus the substantial reduction in stocks is very gratifying to copper producers and is in harmony with the optimism which has prevailed for several weeks.

The price situation in copper has been a strong one, despite the tendency of quotations in Europe to sag near the end of the week.

The domestic price holds firm to 8 cents a pound, and an advance in price in September is expected by many. The good buying this month following enormous sales in July is believed to represent increasing consumption.

$20,000,000 More For U. S. Steel Co. Expansion

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation has announced a second appropriation of $20,000,000 to complete the enlargement and modernization of the Gary (Ind.) plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary.

The new program will not be started until 1936, because the present improvement program is not expected to be completed before the end of the year, it is reported.

Retreat Is Noted In France Against Trade Restrictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The first concrete indications of a reversal—or at least a modification—in France's policy of extreme protectionism have finally appeared. One of the recent Cabinet decrees not only abolished a number of quota restrictions on imported articles, but set up a special committee to study the whole question of trade restrictions.

These measures alone would hardly be sufficient to justify any unguarded optimism as to the prospects of a revival of international trade, although their significance as a first step in the right direction should not be underestimated. But there is another powerful factor in France working to break down the excessive height of trade barriers.

This factor is the imperative necessity for a fall in French living costs. Despite all efforts at deflation in France, retail prices remain far above the general level in other countries. Not only agricultural products but manufactured articles cost the French consumer two, three or four times as much as the same item costs the buyer in Spain, Belgium, Britain or the United States, for example.

It is true that heavy taxes and all-too-numerous middlemen are partly responsible for this state of affairs, but it could not exist were it not for the protection of high tariff walls. More recently, quota restrictions—arbitrary limitations on the amount of goods each country may send to France in each three-month period—have reinforced these tariff barriers to a point where importation of many articles had virtually ceased.

Frequent protests were raised against these quota restrictions, but hitherto the political pressure of agricultural and industrial interests has always forced the government to ignore them. Now, however, having cut 10 per cent from the income of a very large portion of the population through its economy decrees, the Government feels it must compensate for this deflationary move by bringing about a similar reduction in living costs.

A beginning was made by reducing certain rents and trimming a few centimes from gas and electricity rates. A somewhat vague and indecisive decree has been promulgated which aims at reducing the retail price of meat. But this was obviously insufficient.

Accordingly, the cabinet struck a blow—only a timid one, it is true—at the protectionist system. The items affected number only a score or so. They include razor blades, double plows, traction engines, heaters, stoves, woolen stockings and socks, cardboard boxes, hemp and ramie, various implements used in spinning, astronomical instruments, barometers, mustard and absorbent cotton.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

110 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for Folder, "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2347 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
Quoted in most daily newspapers. Listed on Chicago Board of Trade. Your investment dealer can furnish prospectus.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

Promotion System Wrecks Morale In Navy, Sims Avers

Officers assigned to key positions in the fleet and Navy Department have been notoriously inefficient and U. S. Navy morale is continuously declining because of a fundamental defect in the present promotion system for officers, charges Rear Admiral William S. Sims, in the current Atlantic Monthly released today.

Asserting that the yearly selection boards have no standard requirements for promotion and that officers highly regarded by their contemporaries and the service in general are often rejected and less able ones promoted, Rear Admiral Sims advocates a revised promotion system, whereby the best officers would be promoted by soliciting the consensus of opinion from the grade directly above them.

This, it is claimed, would ensure advancement for deserving officers, for the most part unknown to members of the boards. The latter are often obliged to reject worthy candidates in favor of men known personally to a majority of the board members, states the writer.

"Each year, when the list of selections is published, the service is profoundly stirred by the advancement of officers with indifferent service reputation and the passing over of distinguished men. The service believes that the present system of selections makes injustice inevitable and this belief is beyod doubt undermining morale and reducing confidence in our high-ranking officers," it is held.

"Officers in key positions have sometimes neglected their education for high command, have never been to the Naval War College, and were appointed through political or social influence or through personal influence with the Secretary of the Navy.

"Due to the present policy of retiring 40 to 60 per cent of whole classes, naval officers have not the reasonable security of position necessary to efficiency; the naval career has ceased to be a life profession and become only a temporary job.

"If the President or the Secretary of the Navy would call upon all the active admirals of the navy to indicate the officers whom they would like to see in chief command in time of war, and would assign these officers to train our fleet in time of peace, the navy would be much better prepared for any such emergency. There is no use in building a fleet up to treaty strength unless measures are taken to ensure that it is in the hands of officers in whom the service has confidence."

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment. 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-6, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling friends neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. SCHWER. 2s8 Westfield, Mass

LADIES to sell Christmas Cards; box and open stock; wrappings, book marks and stationery; good profits. Information write C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS—BIG PROFITS in NRG, the modern lubricant and automotive necessity. Every car owner a prospect. Every user a booster. Increase power and mileage. Reduces gasoline costs. Lifetime opportunity to get in permanent year-'round repeat business. Contracts available only to high-class salesmen of ability, who can organize sales forces and operate established plan, and who are financially able to carry a modest stock with which to fill orders for quick delivery. Commission. DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION, 350 Furman St., Brooklyn, New York.

GIFTS

FRIENDLY LETTERS: Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 724 Huntington, W. Va.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—couple, Christian Scientists. A-1 cook and butler, relieve chauffeur; $150-$200 a mo., room and board. MUTUAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 326 W. Third St., Los Angeles.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

GENEROUS commission to qualified saleswomen and distributors selling Sandra cosmetics in their community. SANDRA INC., 2212 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SALESMEN WANTED

ARE YOU LOOKING -FOR A REAL JOB?

If you are a hustler, wide awake—after a real line—we have a job for you—weekly commissions up to $75.00 and over—build up for greater yearly earnings. Permanent connections. Our Silver Anniversary line consists of 57 exclusive articles, so made up that you can call on all lines, retailer, jobber and manufacturer in your exclusive territory. Most outstanding line of exclusive advertising specialties being shown. If you are between the ages of 25 and 45—neat appearing—know you can sell and have a car, write C. E. ERICKSON COMPANY, INC., Des Moines, Iowa.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALES EXECUTIVES

to be selected from successful representatives of CHILDCRAFT

a national organization. Work demands services of ex-teacher or one with sympathetic understanding of children, who is capable of doing worthwhile things and eager to succeed. While not essential, prefer one who can travel and has a car. Age 27-50. Salary to start, bonus, commission, and transportation. Write fully, giving age, education, experience, address, phone number, to E. H. KRUGER, Room 1000, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — Thirty-three-room hotel, modern, stucco; located on coast highway. MISSION HOTEL, Santa Maria, Calif.,

HAROLD O. WRIGHT COMPANY
Rentals. Sales. Property management.
BEVERLY HILLS, HOLLYWOOD, BEL AIR
8439 Sunset Boulevard Hollywood 5321

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CAPE COD — Pleasant View, Mattapoisett, Mass., near New Bedford. Route 6—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; spacious lawn; nearby swimming, golf. MRS. J. G. DUNSEITH. Tel. 1.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Cool, light rooms, comfortable beds. Stone House, 204 Fifth St., near home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS HARRY S. JORDAN.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1813-J

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees
Established 1922

TWO BRANCHES, ENTIRELY SEPARATED
One for the care of MENTAL CASES, the other for REST AND STUDY and the care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
TEL. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN (50), now employed, wishes position as manager in textile mill manufacturing silk and rayon goods or ribbons; expert in analyzing, constructing, weaving, dyeing, finishing, laying out new plant, setting up machinery and training help; go anywhere; speaks English, French; references exchanged. Write X-21, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

Everything New!
1st Class—Fireproof

Large sunny rooms, ample closets Model kitchens. Refrigeration, Magic Chef gas ranges, Standard plumbing fixtures. New colored tile bathrooms and showers. Selected tenants. Quiet location.

1-2-3 Room Suites
at Surprisingly Low Rentals

Garrison Hall
8-16 GARRISON STREET, BOSTON
Near Copley Square
3 Blocks from The Mother Church

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—2-3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$45
821 Beacon St.—2-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$55
87 St Stephen St.—2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $40-$55
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35-$40
30 Hemenway St.—2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath; free refrig... $32.50-$42.50

Apply to superintendents on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
309 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7940

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Harlow — at Harvard Square
Complete Listings
for fall occupancy now available.
Let us help you.
12 Brattle Street Tro. 7336

FOR RENT
HOUSES and APARTMENTS

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Predicting a shortage by fall, we suggest you make your selection now. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1564.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST — BACK BAY, 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable, conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

5 Arlington Street
Overlooking the Public Garden. Very large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette. $150.00.
DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN
REALTORS
5 Arlington Street, Boston COM. 4430

22 AND 26 EVANSWAY
IN THE FENWAY
Exceptionally attractive, quiet 7-room apartments, elevator service, refrigeration; conveniently located; 10 minutes to Boylston St. subway. Apply premises or MR. WELTON, 1375 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Han. 0340.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager. 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17, KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

FENWAY Apartments 1-2-3-4 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $65 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1191 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston Com. 5500.

COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212

Back Bay Opera Apartments
ENTIRE BUILDINGS NEWLY RENOVATED, 1 to 3 rooms; reasonable rent; quiet residential neighborhood. Apply 15 Opera Place, at St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 0510.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

IN OLD CHELSEA
433 W. 21 ST., N. Y. C.
Sit on your own terrace and watch the liners passing; charming, quiet 3-room apt., fireplace, casement windows, faces south, west and north; eleventh floor, fireproof building.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W COSMAN. 96 Gainsboro Street Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

AUTO Body and Motor Repairs, Brake Service, Body Painting, H. W. Johnson & Co. Inc., 796 Huntington Ave., Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

20% DISCOUNT to Monitor readers after Labor Day on modern lakefront bungalows with all conveniences for easy housekeeping; secluded beach, on scenic mountain lake shaded by fragrant pines; restful, harmonious atmosphere; less than three hours from Boston; Sept. and Oct. are beautiful at Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills (I. W.), N. H. Write A. V. DIMOCK.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Beautiful, quiet farm for rest and study; 2½ hours from New York; shady grove by brook; swimming; cool nights; splendid food; refined American adults desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

DRESSMAKING

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
DRESSMAKING, $5 and up; alterations, 35c per hour. LILYAN L. MAHER, 48 Westland Ave., Boston (Suite 10). Com. 8143 (house phone).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE storage for use of furniture in private home. Write Box S-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, furnishings, and rugs for every room, very reasonable; substantial reductions; new SIMMONS MATTRESSES, studio beds. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 EAST 60th St. N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 0-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED for country home near Boston, competent housekeeper, not over forty; reliable; write, giving qualifications and references, stating salary. Box T-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

HOUSES TO LET

REMODELED 11 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace; cottage 4 rooms, bath, garages; commuting N. Y. E. DAVIS, Glendale Rd., Ossining, N. Y.

JEWELERS

LUND Watch Expert: Guaranteed Repairing on All Makes. 222 Clarendon Street, Boston, near Boylston Street.

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Expert Personal Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. S. AUTO VAN CO
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Prop.
14 Ellery St., Cambridge Tro 8038 Kir 4083

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share office three mornings and Saturday; central; reasonable. Tel. Pe. 6-0508. 11 West 42nd St.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, nicely furnished, three days, also evenings. 11 West 42nd St., Room 744. Tel. LO. 5-5499.

PAYING GUESTS

CONSOLINA HOUSE, BREWSTER, MASS. Quiet country place, centrally located, excellent food; 10 minutes' walk to fine bathing beach; under same management 40 years

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston Mass. Hancock 2713

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—"High Pines," our summer home, East Deering, N. H., near Deering Community Center; fine old colonial with approximately 200 acres; unusual view; elevation 1100 feet; must be seen to be appreciated; inquire on premises; price $3900. ELMER R. ECKIS.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
Attractive, modern 5-room cottage overlooking the water in picturesque seaport of Yarmouth, Me.; ½ acre of land between 2 State roads; for sale at $1500 or long term lease. Address Mail Box, 36 Pleasant St., Yarmouth, Me.

FOR SALE—Colonial house, four acres on highway; fine for tearoom.
HOME FINDING CO., Norwalk, Conn.

SAVE time and effort: be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 43 Pratt St.—Well furnished rooms in private home; breakfast if desired; 15 min. by street car to Boston. STAdium 2785.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, S-3—Nice, airy rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent; transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, Ilkley Garden Apartments, 180 Huntington Ave.—Rooms with running water; nearly opposite church; nearby garage. S. J. S.

BOSTON—Security for study and culture assured students who consult Mrs. Tiffin's Room and Service Directory, 20 Clearway. Ken. 0723.

BOSTON—Rooms in charming homes; apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. KEN. 4033.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022 MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON—Pleasant, homelike rooms near The Mother Church, 95 Gainsboro, Suite 4. EMMA RANKIN, Kenmore 6017. Call Saturdays and Sundays, weekdays after 4:30.

BOSTON, 223 Newbury St.—Rooms, newly decorated, all conveniences; tourists; centrally located; parking space.

BOSTON, 219 Newbury St.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms, Edison steam heat, homelike atmosphere. MRS. GEORGE. Com 9730.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62—Large, bright single bedrooms; close all transportation; reasonable. Monument 2-2654.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms with private family in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6607.

NEW YORK CITY, 222 East 71st St.—Attractive room, private bath. Apt. 6-C. Telephone Rhinelander 4-5533.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Furnished room for business woman, pleasant, quiet, newly furnished, in family of 2 ladies; attractive location. Mid. 7472-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, 61 Park St.—Two connecting rooms, bath; large room, 2nd floor; fine piazza; excellent board. LONgwood 8669.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortable rooms; home cooking; private family; garage. 47 Schuyler Ave. Tel. 7039-J.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

Lexington, Mass., Twin Oaks
Cozy home in the woods for overnight guests; room and bath $1.00 per person. MR. and MRS. EDGAR W. HOUGHTON, Route 2-A, Junction 128.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS. — Amber Lantern Inn, 344 South St. Route 10—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, twin beds; delicious home-cooked food, moderately priced.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN wanted for suburban territories; direct selling; exclusive custom made fall fashions for women; liberal commission. KENNEDY STUDIOS, Inc., Terminal Bldg., Flushing, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE, experienced married man desires position as superintendent or engineer of apartment house; references. JOHN W. LANE, 29 Gem Rd., Weston, Mass.

MACHINERY designer, developer, purchaser; widely experienced, New York. Write Box Z-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation-tax reports. E. H. McINTYRE, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY—Advertising field, reliable, competent, thorough, five years' experience with printing company covering advertising as related to printing. O-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A place as companion by elderly widow. MRS. ABBIE LAWRENCE, 166 Brown St., Lewisburg, Pa.

WIDOW (daughters in college), cheerful, adaptable, experienced driver, desires situation, companion, October-April. Grace Minton, Metuchen, New Jersey.

SUMMER BOARD

BEVERLY FARMS, MASS.—The HOOD HOUSE—Family luncheons and dinners; Saturday, baked bean supper, 50c. Route 127. Telephone Beverly Farms 30.

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 DANE STREET, BEVERLY, MASS.
Open Year Round Tel. 2015 Reasonable

Home Sweet Home
Rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; swimming; home cooked food; reasonable rates. MRS. NELLIE F. TEMPLE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H.

SALEM, MASS., at Juniper Point—POINT BREEZE HOUSE, overlooking harbor, offers rooms and board with modern comfort. MRS. IDA A. JONES, 18 Beach Ave.

SEA PINES ADULT CAMP
From August 23rd on, the facilities of this excellently equipped camp are offered to adults. Small cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing, 125 acres of pine woods and dunes, with private beach; wholesome food; $15 per week.
Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

WELLS BEACH, MAINE—Private family can accommodate a few paying guests during August and September; ocean view from every window; home cooking; wholesome family atmosphere. Address "Rockledge," Wells Beach, Maine. Tel. 147 Wells.

SUMMER HOMES

SPRING LAKE, N. J., 302 Ocean Road—5 bedrooms, 2 baths, pipeless furnace, gas and electric; 2-car garage; near ocean, on lake; September $100; Sept. and Oct. $150. PHILLIP OSBORNE, 300 No. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—Robert Malone, Carnegie Studio, pupils accepted, singing; voice building; correct diction in speaking. Plaza 3-5535 for appointment.

UPHOLSTERERS

O. T. STEWART, UPHOLSTERING—Furniture repaired a specialty. OR. 5-8483. 21 Valley Way W., Orange, N. J. Reasonable prices.

WANTED

WANTED—The address of a dry first-class hotel on the South New Jersey coast. Reply to Box 428, Haverford, Monig. Co., Pa.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

BACK TO SCHOOL
But First to BLATT'S

From the tiny kindergartner to the college boy or giri, Blatt's is prepared to start your child back to school with all the necessary requirements, at prices that will not be a strain on your purse.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at South Carolina Avenue

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Established 1903

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
Mason Materials—Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

HENRY M. LESHER
Real Estate—Insurance
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Member, Board of Realtors of Oranges and Maplewood
Charter Member, Institute of Real Estate Management
At Grove Street Station—14 Eaton Place
Orange 3-4276 Res. Or. 5-7807

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

Huber's Tea Room, Inc.
Wish to thank their many friends who have been enthusiastically telling others of our superior food, and delicious home-made ice cream.
MAIN AT MUNN AVENUE
EAST ORANGE N. J.
(Formerly of Montclair and Jersey Shore)

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

F Lloyd Tuttle
OF
Ye "Golden Rule"
A Garment Repairing, Pressing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Have your next suit "Tailored by Tuttle" of Ye "Golden Rule."
442 MAIN STREET

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0202

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Berzen 3-2943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration

NORGE Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Ironers, Oil Burners, Gas Ranges
F. H. A. Plan, No Down Payment
Three years to pay—15c a day.
LAWLER'S 920 Broadway, Bayonne
Telephone 3-0402

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
115 Linden Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4238
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIETZ, Prop.
Delicious Summer Specials
Blueberry and Peach Muffins, also Meringues for Ice Cream Fillings

MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO RADIO RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
Alexander Ferguson
R. F. D. 1, MONTVILLE, N. J.
TEL. BOONTON 8-1446-W

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N.J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street Tel. MO. 2-8300

NEWARK

HARRY RIEMER
INSURANCE
Automobile — Fire — Plate Glass — Etc.
156 Ridgewood Avenue Newark, N. J.
MA-3-1200 Bl-3-3200

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

SALES TAX REPORTS and FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Prepared
Books Posted - Nominal Fee
THE ACCOUNTANT
Tel. Passaic 2-4339
127 DeMott Avenue Clifton

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
112 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
For Quick Service and Moderate Prices
Consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes.
TEL. PLFD. 6-2637 204 E. FRONT ST.
Opp. Strand Theatre

"THE MUSIC SHOP"
RADIOS and SERVICE
Public Address Systems, Recordings, Tubes, Mazda Lamps, Electrical Appliances, Records, Music, Instruments.
Dowca Engineering Service
107 Watchung Ave. Plainfield 6-2625

RIDGEWOOD

E. S. BARRY
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel. Ridgewood 6-3630
Cash Grocer

WESTFIELD

ANDREW KRUP
Merchant Tailor and Furrier
Cleaning—Pressing—Dyeing
Repairing
We Call For and Deliver
227 E. BROAD ST. Ph. Westfield 2-3588

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

WEST NEW YORK

OLD GOLD IS VALUABLE!
Don't sell it to strangers. Don't pass upon its value. Have us do it!
L. J. Rad
JEWELRY
639 Bergenline Ave., West New York, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & COMPANY
KNIT! . . .
for fun
for fashion
for ever
Knitting is fashionable again; Minerva Yarns make it practical too. They give you the enjoyment of knitting with the finest yarn in the world, creating a garment more lovely than you ever imagined, one that will give you long and satisfactory service as well.
Knitting Instructress is here daily
Yarn Corner—Third Floor
Phone 5181 Allentown or Bethlehem

WEINROTH & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
720 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

READING

Always the Best for Less
Puritan Beef Company
32-34 North Ninth Street
Free Delivery, Free Parking
Tel. 3-3201
Welfare Orders Redeemed

BETHLEHEM

The New 1936
PHILCO and STROMBERG-CARLSON Radios are here.
GOODENOUGH'S
Telephone 812 534 Main Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 7 to 10:30 a. m.
627 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Featuring Women's Printzess Fur-trimmed Coats at $58.00

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence
Cleaners and Dyers
402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-987

HARRISBURG

Good Sodas
GORGAS DRUG COMPANY
16 and 1306 NORTH THIRD ST.

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS
CLOTHES

LANCASTER

Are You Looking For
"GIFTS" that are different
"BOOKS" that delight
See
REAM'S
"The big store with the little front"
54 N. QUEEN STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

PHILADELPHIA

W. M. RENSHAW
Plumbing and Heating
407 S. 20TH STREET PHILADELPHIA
City and Suburban Work
Pennypacker 2059

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter, Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PITTSBURGH

MILK Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

STORAGE & MOVING
Fire Proof Warehouse
HOEVELER WAREHOUSE CO.
750 MILLVALE AVE., MA 6000

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

MRS. GEORGE MAURER
THE NEW COCHRAN ROAD TEA ROOM
Serving Home-Cooked Lunches and Dinners
Full course Dinners
35c Noon Evenings 50c
Cochran Road and Novato Street Sunday Dinner Chicken and Steaks
Mt. Lebanon 75c—50c
(NEAR BOWER HILL ROAD)

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

SAYLOR'S
Saylor's own make Mayonnaise with the flavor that is different, priced at 25c a pint jar. Try a jar and convince yourself.
Fourth and Penn Streets Phone 6253

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 8243

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

Anaconda White Lead, Man of War Spar Varnish, Enamel and Wooster Brushes—Wall Papers
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO.
334-338 Adams Avenue

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades Made to Order
Diplomas Framed—Venetian Blinds
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

HENRICH'S BAKERY
and
DINING ROOM
also features Delicatessen
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874

"The market for good things to eat"
425 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

Campbell's
Haberdashery - Men and Women
Manhattan Shirts
"Sanforized-Shrunk" Arrow Shirts
Ladies' Hosiery
429 BROAD STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Fine Tailoring
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289 601 Beaver St.

CHEVROLET
WALNUT AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
"AMOCO GAS—the original special motor fuel."
412 Walnut Street Tel. Sewickley 364

"MY! IT'S GOOD," WHEN IT COMES FROM
Kleindienst's Home
BAKERY
Phone Sewickley 551 436 Beaver Street

SWARTHMORE

DODGE PLYMOUTH
SALES and SERVICE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
YALE and RUTGERS AVES.

Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
Michael's College Pharmacy

UPPER DARBY

Blue Platter Tea Room
Like mother's old-fashioned cooking.
Luncheon Dinners
Catering to Parties
MRS. FRANKLIN P. MEDFORD
5500 Market Street Boulevard 3359-W
Plenty of Free Parking Space.

ALI'S BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving $3.00 up
Bonat, Eugene, Frederick and Croquignole

Women Weigh Radio Programs And Find Undue Triviality

Demanding a "50-50" break for the more discriminating of the radio audience, the Women's National Radio Committee has issued the first of a series of monthly bulletins rating various programs and designed to provide a critique for the guidance of radiocasting officials.

The bulletin is published as an official organ of the various club women's organizations making up the committee, which earlier this year enlisted under the banner of Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in his campaign to eliminate objectionable and distasteful advertising and programs from the air.

Though it is planned to make it national in scope, the bulletin's first ratings are confined largely to network and station programs heard in the metropolitan New York area —the presumption apparently being that at least the network programs thus rated are heard nationally. Specific programs are praised, faintly praised and condemned.

Luella S. Laudin, editor of the bulletin, devotes two of its six pages to an editorial which deplores the "parade of vaudeville" which she asserts is currently dominant on the radio.

* * *

In rebuttal to the charge of a "parade of vaudeville" it was learned from sources close to network radiocasting in New York that much radio entertainment is designed from a New York viewpoint. The entertainment served up to night club, hotel and restaurant goers "gets across" hugely in that city and immediate reaction marks it as favorable radio entertainment. In this tendency there is forgotten the simple fact that "New York is not the United States."

"True," Mrs. Laudin writes, "there are such outstanding programs as the Philharmonic, Wallenstein's Sinfonietta, the Metropolitan Opera, Frank Black's Symphony, Howard Barlow's Symphony and a few other symphony orchestras scattered throughout the country. This past year there has been a revival of interest in chamber music which is heartening. Among the lighter features, Jack Benny, Burns and Allen, Paul Whiteman, One Man's Family and a sprinkling of others are worthy of special commendation.

[These are the programs that consistently win the polls conducted yearly by numerous newspapers and magazines all over the country.]

"However, in proportion to the many hours of broadcasting heard daily on all stations, what a pitifully small percentage of all programs is really good," Mrs. Jordan continued.

"Let us take music, for example. According to M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, more than two thirds of all programs are musical. This does not include comedy hours which have musical interludes, or dramatic programs with a musical background. What proportion of these is outstanding?"

[Most of the particular programs which Mrs. Laudin criticizes are the so-called "variety" programs, which, in their effort to please everybody, achieve only a certain monotonous level of mediocrity.]

Amos 'n' Andy continue as "a prime favorite" while the most frequently complained about are "the advertising and beauty hints on all cosmetic programs."

Lombardo Road is called "lovely dance music." N. T. G. and his Chorus Girls is rated "radio at its worst." The Louis Prima Five of New Orleans on the CBS network is called "just plain noise" which leaves Whiteman, Waring, Lombardo, et al, safe with their laurels by comparison. Lanny Ross' State Fair Concert, substituting for Benny, is rated as pleasing light music, and Cornelia Otis Skinner's quarter-hour is called "delightful." The G-Men program by Phillips Lord draws this comment: "This 'sissy' version of the adventures of our red-blooded G-Men may be safely heard by old ladies with very weak hearts. Not very interesting or exciting."

The last criticism takes rather unfair advantage of Phillips Lord (Seth Parker) who writes the G-Man scripts. Mr. Lord, it is learned, is strictly circumscribed by the Government in the type of dramatic material which he may feature. The dramas are written directly from the case files of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. He is forbidden, for instance, to put in much of the so-called "bang bang" which characterizes usual crime radiocast scripts. Furthermore, should the climax of the drama occur in the center of Mr. Lord's scripts, it must be radiocast as such.

The bulletin nominates as "the worst program on the air" the John Charles Thomas serial "Home on the Range," which was recently changed. Frank Black's Sunday night symphonic concerts of 45 minutes might well be extended to a full hour, the bulletin states, and the "personally conducted tour of the intestinal tract" represented in the advertising of the Vox Pop series is deplored, while the street-corner reporters' questions are called "Smart Aleck."

* * *

Based on reports of its listening groups, the bulletin gave the following ratings:

Most popular of the lighter musical programs—Jessica Dragonette's Hour, Beauty Box Hour, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, and Harold Sanford's light opera programs.

Most popular comedy feature—Burns and Allen, first, while "Jack Benny's followers are in mourning following his desertion of the air waves for a much-needed vacation."

Best dramatic program — One Man's Family" despite its tiresome advertising which most listeners tune out." NBC's Drama Guild is placed a close second.

The proportion of "good programs," despite the preponderance of music, is still very low, the bulletin insists. "The preponderance of light programs," it states, "is conditioning an entire nation and particularly the portion thereof which has never been exposed to culture, to an appreciation of inferior entertainment.

[A Wednesday radio comment feature]

Worth Knowing

MORE THAN 20000 MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS ARE COPYRIGHTED EACH YEAR IN THE U.S. BUT ONLY 200 OF THEM ACHIEVE ANY DEGREE OF SUCCESS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

68

1. Is it true that there is one teacher to every five students at Harvard? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Would you say that Budapest, capital of Hungary, has a population in excess of 1,000,000? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is British Columbia more densely populated than Australia? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is a pound of gold lighter than a pound of feathers? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is British Columbia larger in area than Texas? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Is "hospitable" accented on the second syllable? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is "dirigible" accented on the second syllable? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Did Louisa M. Alcott write "The Little Minister"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. If a piece of linoleum is given a coat of lacquer, and is then used as a dish mat, will hot dishes stick to it? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is one or more of the following words misspelled: lackadaisical, heinous, saxophone, raillery, woolly?

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Neighborhood Specialties

ONE woman opened her home to the sale of anything that the women of her immediate neighborhood specialized in. She knew there were a number of homes near by where the housewives were having a hard time to meet current expenses; so she let the locality know that if the people patronized her specialty shop they would be doing something that would keep the houses rented in those blocks, keep the places owned in better repair, and help the families to get by until better times were here again.

The woman who could make delicious cup cakes, found ready sale for these in the shop; another woman who specialized in knitted sweaters, found some who wanted these articles of clothing; other women sent in baked bean pots, angel food cakes, ice-box cookies, doughnuts, etc., and all found ready sale. All kinds of needlework and handicraft also found buyers.

The women of the neighborhood took pride in buying where it would help their own friends and neighbors. Meanwhile, the woman who founded the enterprise earned neat commissions.—M. S.

Daily Features

Childhood Reveries

At the Left We Have a Youthful Conjuror Performing the Old Apple Trick for an Exclusive Audience. The Picture Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by C. Standley, Birmingham, Eng. On the Right We Have a Quiet Little Fishing Scene. The Sign, of Course, Was Intended for Others. The Photograph Was Sent in by F. H. Richt, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Mr. Scroggins

Bert Below, Bee Above

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

IN THE garden of the Scrogginses in Boston Common, the assistant gardener and the second assistant gardener sat quietly, as though waiting. The fact is—believe it or not—they *were* waiting!

Towering over their heads were the plumes of dahlias and zinnias. Down below, there was shade. Both the assistant gardener and the second assistant prefer shade.

Suddenly from up above there came a great buzzing.

"There's the lady now," said the assistant, Roger P. Scroggins; and he clapped on his high hat.

Bert, the toad, tugged at what would have been his cap, had he worn one. "Fine," he said in his mellow voice. "She's been here before. I know her noise. I hope you can arrange for her to talk with me. She and I both have to do with flowers, and I'd like to hear what she has to say."

Scroggins practiced one of his best bows, took off his hat and swept it to the ground. Bert watched him admiringly. Scroggins himself seemed satisfied that he was in good bowing form; so he stepped from under the shade and spoke.

"Is Miss Bessie Bee about?" The Scroggins voice never was pleasanter. The buzzing grew louder and louder.

"Miss Bessie!" said Scroggins. As yet he couldn't see a bee.

Louder and louder grew the buzzing.

"Dear, dear," said Scroggins, "she must be near, but I don't see her."

"I'm on your hat," said a small voice. Scroggins felt dismayed. He had planned to take off his hat to Miss Bessie. Now, he would have to take her off with it.

He did. And he did it gracefully, although he couldn't use the bow that he'd practiced because he never had tried to bow to a bee with the bee on his bonnet and the bonnet in his hand.

Bessie the Bee was pleasant and said she would gladly meet Bert. Scroggins carried her on his hat to where Bert sat. Bert too was puzzled and looked every way to see where the bee was that was buzzing. Scroggins finally told him, and Bert laughed and laughed. This seemed to please Bessie.

"You have something to do with the Scroggins garden?" she said to Bert pleasantly.

"Yes, Ma'am," said Bert modestly. "I just stay around down here while you buzz up there," and he pointed toward the blossoms over their heads.

"Oh, I'm not so important," said Bessie.

Bert laughed again. "I guess you're more important than I am," he said.

Bessie buzzed smilingly. "Now, I come to the flowers only when they have been helped by the good work of you down below."

Bert opened his mouth to say something about his unimportance again, but Mr. Scroggins thought this sort of talk had gone far enough. He tactfully took over the conversation.

He bowed to Bert. He bowed to Bessie, who still was on his hat—but his hat was on the ground, making bowing fairly simple.

"You both do your parts beautifully," he said. Bert and Bessie smiled self-consciously. "Bert's below; Bees are above. And it seems to work splendidly."

The venerable squirrel smiled and rubbed his hands and bowed again, making it clear that the interview was over. Which it was.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Bee on His Bonnet

Quotation for Today

THE most delicate, the most sensible, of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.—BRUYERE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Words ending in "-ty" (W. T.)—It is well to remember that words such as "animosity," "enmity," "generosity," "reciprocity," "spirituality," etc., have a short *i* sound at the end, and not a long *e*. One of the best ways to stir up a little animosity is to sound the word *animositee*.

Kitchen (Mrs. B. M. D., who inquires about the derivation of the word)—Both "cook" and "kitchen" are derived from the Latin *coquere*, "to cook." The Romans called the sanctum where the art of cooking was carried on a *coquina*; and in Late Latin the word was spelled *cucina*.

We find the word working its way into the matrix of our language, along about 1000 A. D., as *cycene*. In 1275, Lay spelled it *kichin*; but Wycliffe, using it in 1380, adopted *kycchyn*. Shortly after the middle of the fifteenth century, the *t* was introduced; and in 1470 we find Henyson spelling the word *keitching*. In 1616 we find *kitchin*, and in the 1780's, *kitchen* gradually became the accepted spelling.

Thus we see the growth of language.

Thorough (E. F. T., who reports hearing radio announcers mispronounce the second syllable)—The word is sounded *thur'-o* (*u* as in urn, *o* as in obey). Avoid *thuh'-ruh*.

Daily Anecdote

Musical Royalty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NAPOLEON III was attending the opera one evening, when he observed Rossini, composer of "The Barber of Seville," seated with a party of friends in an opposite box. The Emperor directed that Rossini be brought to his box. When he appeared, he was profuse in his apologies for not being in evening dress.

"Your apology is quite superfluous," said Napoleon. "Ceremony is unnecessary between emperors."

In Lighter Vein

Dramatic

A class in English was given the task of writing four lines of dramatic poetry. The results were various, and, selecting the verse of a usually bright boy, the teacher read:

A boy was walking down the track,
The train was coming fast,
The boy stepped off the railroad track
To let the train go past.

"This verse is very well done," said the teacher, "but it lacks drama. Try again, Johhny, and make it more dramatic." Whereupon, in a surprisingly short time, Johnny produced the following:

A boy was walking down the track,
The train was coming fast,
The train jumped off the railroad track
To let the boy go past.

—*Two Bells.*

Ahem!

The members of a very august body were considering the terms of an address to their sovereign. The address started with the sentence: "Conscious as we are of our own shortcomings. . . ."

In the discussion that followed, some held that the phrase did not become their exalted rank, others that some appearance of modesty was called for. The deadlock which followed was finally broken by the suggestion from one of the more silent members that the wording be altered to: "Conscious as we are of one another's shortcomings. . . ."

Far Too Humiliating

Mike was "down and out." The pastor of his church, meeting him in the street one day looking very threadbare, took pity on him.

"Come with me, Mike," he said, "and I'll give you a shilling out of the poor box."

But Mike was on his dignity at once. "Indade ye won't!" he exclaimed. "Sooner than accept charity, I'll beg."—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

For Economy's Sake

"Laugh to make a smile come, so they say,
Bring thirteen muscles into play;
While if you want a frown to thrive,
You've got to work up sixty-five."

—*London Post*

A Chain of Smiles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

WHEN a woman entered a certain cafeteria, the first thing she observed was the serious, almost disagreeable, expressions on the faces of the women attendants behind the long counters. None of them even raised their eyes when they asked what she wished.

With a smile she said, "Good morning!"

Without exception, each in turn looked up astonished, pleased, and answered with a smile.

After only a few times of going there, she found that each face would light up with a smile of pleasure and good comradeship when she came in. Even amid the rush of their work they would take time to make some pleasant remark.

This game, "a chain of smiles," as she calls it, she has been playing for many years, and her business takes her over most of the United States and into other countries. Waiters, clerks at hotel desks, clerks in stores, post-office employees, bootblacks, janitors, and scrubwomen, all are her companions in the game; and she has found that a smile is never wasted.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Emmaus

THE village of Emmaus is mentioned only once in the Bible, but that single instance is of considerable interest, for it was while two of the disciples were making their way toward Emmaus, that they were joined by Christ Jesus, who had "risen from the dead" very early that same morning (cf. Luke 24:13).

We learn that the village stood "about threescore furlongs . . . from Jerusalem"; and while its location has not been fixed with certainty, not a few commentators consider that there is good reason to identify it with the modern "El Kubeibeh," which lies on the road to Lydda, about 7 miles (63 Roman stadia or furlongs) to the northwest of Jerusalem. This suggested identification dates from as early as the 12th century A.D.; and, if it is correct, Emmaus was situated in the beautiful valley known as "Beit Chanina" (cf. Plummer: "St. Luke" pp. 55; *f.*, and Hastings Dictionary: I. p. 700).

For the Scrapbook

Some sorrows come from evil thought, but some
Come when two men are near, and both are blind
To what is generous in the other's mind.
—*John Masefield, in "Dauber."*

Liberty is being free from the things we don't like in order to be slaves of the things we do like.—*Anonymous.*

No two things differ more than hurry and dispatch: hurry is the mark of a weak mind; dispatch of a strong one.—*Colton.*

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge. —*Disraeli.*

Now light, now darkness; always love.—*Inscription on an old English sundial.*

Habits are at first cobwebs; at last cables.—*Proverb.*

What's Going On In the Arts

Sydney Concert Chronicle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

A THIRD chamber music concert by the Conservatorium String Quartet introduced to Sydney Schönberg's Sextet for two violins, two violas and two violoncellos, Op. 4. A program note described the music as a commentary upon a poem by Richard Dehmel in which guilt-laden lovers wandered in a wintry, moonlit night. But this listener heard only one "guilt-laden" passage, which fortunately was soon past. There were melodies of great beauty and sweetness and a moving intensity. The Conservatorium Quartet with Blodwen Hill (viola) and Rosamond Cornford (cello) made the most of the fine opportunity Schönberg's music gave for luscious tonal colorings.

Loeilet's Sonata in G for oboe and pianoforte was very well done by J. H. Brinkman (oboe) and Evelyn Blanche (pianoforte). Elgar's Quintet in A minor for pianoforte and string quartet, Op. 84 (Frank Hutchens, pianist), completed the instrumental numbers. Alfred Cunningham, vocalist, gave his second group (which included songs by Graham Peel, Vaughan Williams, Walford Davies and Roger Quilter), with musicianly taste.

* * *

A three-concerto concert with Yehudi Menuhin as solist and Maurice de Abravanel as conductor sold out the house. The whole performance was superb. Beethoven Concerto, Bach's No. 2 in E Major and the Bruch in G minor made up the program.

The fourth subscription concert by the Conservatorium orchestra and choir drew a good house. The "Prince Igor" Overture (Borodin) was brilliantly performed. Dr. Bainton had the orchestra well in hand. After Liszt's symphonic poem, "Orpheus," and Berlioz's Scherzo, "Queen Mab," from "Romeo and Juliet," Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto was taken with a just balance between orchestra and solo instrument. Haagen Holenbergh as pianist gave a clear and even reading. Dr. Bainton conducts Beethoven and Elgar with admirable and authoritative musicianship.

Ravel's Suite, "Ma Mere l'oie (Mother Goose) had a disappointing performance. Elgar's "The Music Makers" by the Conservatorium Choir and Orchestra (contralto solo, Heather Kinnaird) was an outstanding performance. The chorus was overpowered by the orchestra in one or two of the powerful dramatic climaxes, but the whole interpretation gave an admirable view of Elgar's music.

* * *

Muriel Brunskill is making her first Australian concert tour. Mme. Brunskill had charmed Sydney audiences in opera at the beginning of the year, and in spite of the assertiveness of the orchestra no one could miss the beauty and artistry of Madame Brunskill's singing. The concert at the Assembly Hall revealed a high standard of interpretive art. A group of Schubert's songs was exquisitely sung with good enunciation. Carl Bartling, pianist, accompanied with admirable musicianship. Songs by Vaughan Williams, "Hymns from the Rig Veda" by Gustav Holst and a delightful group by Armstrong Gibbs, including "Silver," "Five Eyes" and "O Nightingale upon my Tree," gave evidence of the contralto's versatility.

Dance-Mime

By Soichi Sunami, New York

Miriam Marmein, Who Will Give Her Annual Recital at Manomet, Aug. 29

Arizona Grows Vegetables For Its Needy on 93 Acres

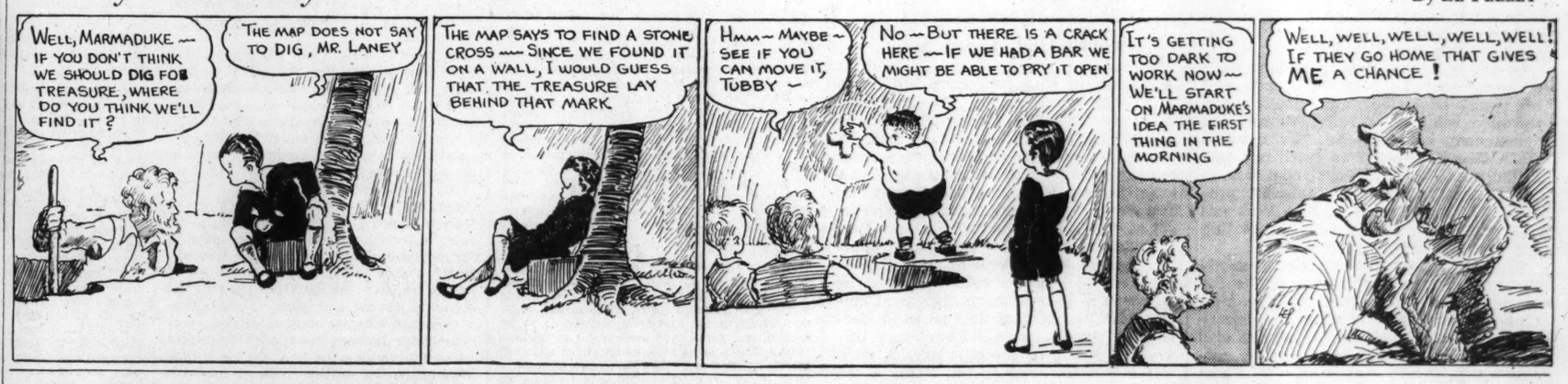
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAFFORD, Ariz.—Summer vegetables from five "relief gardens" in Graham county, totaling 93 acres are being supplied to unemployed all over Arizona. Trucks are traveling regularly to Globe, Miami, Phoenix, Prescott, Tucson, Nogales, Douglas, Clifton and other points to supply the local relief organizations.

About 10 per cent of the produce is canned at the FERA cannery in Safford and it also goes to the unemployed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Idea*

By LE PELLEY


WELL, MARMADUKE — IF YOU DON'T THINK WE SHOULD DIG FOR TREASURE, WHERE DO YOU THINK WE'LL FIND IT?
THE MAP DOES NOT SAY TO DIG, MR. LANEY
THE MAP SAYS TO FIND A STONE CROSS — SINCE WE FOUND IT ON A WALL, I WOULD GUESS THAT THE TREASURE LAY BEHIND THAT MARK
HMM — MAYBE — SEE IF YOU CAN MOVE IT, TUBBY —
NO — BUT THERE IS A CRACK HERE — IF WE HAD A BAR WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO PRY IT OPEN
IT'S GETTING TOO DARK TO WORK NOW — WE'LL START ON MARMADUKE'S IDEA THE FIRST THING IN THE MORNING
WELL, WELL, WELL, WELL, WELL! IF THEY GO HOME THAT GIVES ME A CHANCE!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ice Cream Cones*

By THE HAGERS

WHILE SITTING OUT A SPELL OF HEAT, I HEARD A WHISTLE'S PROLONGED TWEET.
"FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS---" "NO, SIREE! "HOT BUTTERED POPCORN---" "NOT FOR ME!
"AND ICE CREAM CONES!" HE PERSEVERED. AT DOORS AND WINDOWS DUCKS APPEARED.
"YOU'VE BROUGHT TO LIGHT," I QUACKED WITH PRAISE, "OLD FRIENDS I HAVEN'T SEEN FOR DAYS!"
PEANUTS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Inward Peacemaking

TODAY'S cartoonists may draw the figure of Mars with less respect than was felt by ancient artists for the people's idols which they designed. Still modern behavior testifies to a lingering awe for the war god. The supposed proximity of war still tends to freeze the unaided human mind with fear or excite it to fever heat. And in either state this human mind prepares human bodies for the sacrifice that war always exacts.

How industriously men themselves have built up this enemy! A whole literature has been written to glorify or justify war, to perpetuate belief in its inevitability, to give it a biological root, to explain it as an economic necessity, to defend it as ennobling individual and national character, or to proclaim it advantageous to those equipped to wage it victoriously.

But Christians, the world over, need only examine these complexities in the light of the simple truths they know in order to see the fallacy of those assertions. Jesus warned that there shall be wars and rumors of wars but added, "See that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet." They are admonished in the Psalms to study the perfect man "for the end of that man is peace." If war were inevitable, if it were a producer of noble character, it certainly would not be so inconsistent as it is with human progress toward the ideal.

It is plain that the Master's sense of peace transcends that offered in a dictionary merely as "freedom from war." True peace is nothing so negative as that. True peace includes justice and progress for all mankind, and it is permanent peace which cannot be invaded by specters of hatred nor disturbed by threats of strife. It is spiritual peace, which has always been among men—vaster and richer than the most covetable territory, more secure than the best fortified frontier or the most extensive system of alliances. This peace is not in the keeping of statesmen or of nations, but statesmen and nations are in its keeping.

The founder of the Monitor, Mary Baker Eddy, declared clearly that as mankind attains an understanding of the universality of God wars will cease and the brotherhood of men be established. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy further states: "National agreements can be, and should be, arbitrated wisely, fairly; and fully settled." And in the same work she says, "War is not in the domain of good; war weakens power and must finally fall, pierced by its own sword."

Today the demand on all people who would prevent a needless sacrifice of humanity on the altar of the war superstition is that they recognize the availability of that peace which is the evidence of God's love for all his children—love unaffected by racial or political considerations. The need is that they avail themselves inwardly and outwardly of this deep and lasting peace. Those who have done so will hold the fortresses of their own thinking and help protect the world from the ravages of aggression and resentment. And they will hasten the increase of that understanding which must make peace secure.

A State Right Abused

NEW YORK State police have been directed to stop all automobiles displaying Georgia licenses. The rather stringent rule, which was invoked three times during 1934, is again called into action in order to ascertain whether New York motorists, whose licenses had been revoked, were obtaining Georgia licenses on a "mail order" basis at a $3 rate and thus operating in violation of law. Other states also have complained or have had to take protective measures against the influx of Georgia plates.

Carroll E. Mealey, Deputy Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, New York, expresses his regret that Georgians should suffer the inconvenience of being stopped and questioned; but, says he, "we have to make Georgians suffer to catch our own delinquents." Paul H. Doyal, chairman of the Georgia Revenue Commission, protests: "If the citizens of New York are buying Georgia tags, they are violating their own laws and not ours."

The issue brings up once more the growing necessity in the United States for more uniform laws governing the purchase, ownership, insurance and operation of motor vehicles. It illustrates also that State rights may be abused by certain states to the serious detriment and injury of others. A generation ago states began the business now largely monopolized by Delaware of selling lax corporation charters as a cloak for evading the business laws of other states.

The subjecting of real Georgians to the nuisance and embarrassment of summary and perhaps repeated questioning by traffic officers is certainly not designed to add a pleasant touch to vacation tours, but Georgia citizens have only their own state government to blame for the condition which makes this necessary.

The emphasis thus placed on the folly of allowing widely divergent state laws to govern automobile travel where interstate travel is the rule may go far to hasten the demand for greater uniformity. It may also illustrate that states of the Union are not without a responsibility to their sister commonwealths even in the exercise of "State rights."

Business and the President

BUSINESS critics of President Roosevelt and his advisers are becoming every day more vocal. The Administration must, in a considerable part, blame itself and its overbroad denunciations of business for the resentment now stirred up, but the situation is not going to be improved by bitterness on either side. A cross-section of the attitude of industrialists is presented in the current issue of the Nation's Business, official magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

At the outset there is a letter by a businessman to his nephew on "Where Your Job Comes From." Protesting against "the book boys who are yelling about 'soak the rich,' 'share the wealth,' 'business is to blame,' 'Wall Street runs the country,'" he emphasizes that "jobs do not just happen; somebody has to sweat and sacrifice and save to make them."

Farther on there is a description of people in the Tennessee Valley by Herbert Corey with emphasis on their self-reliance, and a page of meditations by W. J. Cameron, associate of Henry Ford. Mr. Cameron believes that industrial villages, where employees have gardens to supplement earnings, constitute a form of self-help that beats unemployment insurance or any other form of public welfare, but that, "Such work cannot be successfully done by Government; it can be done by workers and employers."

He appeals to the pioneer tradition in America in exaltation of individualism. Of the pioneers he recalls that, "If they wanted houses, they had to build them. . . . Their heads were their laboratory; their hearts their government; their hands their tools." But he seems not to recall that log raisings and husking bees—voluntary forms of mutual help—were as much a part of the frontier as was solitary endeavor. And it is worth noting that laboratories have grown up to expensive size, that industry follows only where there is organized government and that the man whose hands are his tools—as Mr. Corey observed in the Tennessee Valley—is at considerable disadvantage in competition with factories.

In fact, as the letter writer with the ambitious nephew remarked, "In our complicated times, one man is not likely to start a business from his own savings. . . . Probably our enterpriser would choose to incorporate a business."

So, big business is not really against co-operation. The corporation is a plain form of collective and regimented activity. With this fundamental difference: In the corporation, voting influence is in proportion to property and wealth invested. In the democratic state it is in proportion to numbers of persons, whether thrifty or indigent.

So the issue is essentially between degrees of political control and of economic control. Which shall have the preponderating influence? Which can be the better trusted with the next few years of the nation's development? A great many people believe that President Roosevelt and his New Deal Administration already have carried the control of government over business too far. Still others are at least apprehensive that they will do so if continued in office another four years.

One party would lay the line farther to the right; the other farther to the left. The issue is not going to be settled rightly and permanently by getting excited and letting emotions run away with us. These are subjects to be thought out cooly, clearly, soberly. W. M. Kiplinger in the same magazine just quoted advises, "Let us not rave and tirade, because to get passionate about the political situation is a luxury we cannot afford, *if* we want to see the situation clearly."

Seeing Red About Meat

IT IS plain that subversive influences are at work among the American housewives. The womenfolk are protesting against the high cost of meat. In places, Detroit, for instance, they have become quite militant about it. The AAA looks beyond the embattled housewives and sees the maleficent hand of the packers at work. Isn't the strike a sign that the packers are building up a public opinion against the processing taxes? The butchers, too, have a vision. Behind the Amazons in Detroit there loom the Communists. This is what they mean in Moscow—a "boring from within" any disgruntled group of the citizenry. A meat strike is, well, meat to the Reds. It all seems so plausible that the police have set to work to find the pernicious borers.

Doubtless the evidence will be of interest to a wider world. But, while Americans await it, they cannot be expected to withhold their own conclusion. At present this conclusion is that women are striking against the high cost of meat because of the high cost of meat. After all, housewives have to keep budgets. If their budgets had expanded 350 per cent, as the price of pork has in the last two years, there might not be so much grumbling. Or, if the family did not insist on pork chops, then a passive strike would doubtless express the housewife's opinion. But family budgets are still contracted. And male appetites are still expectant. The housewife has no option, consequently, but to go on the warpath. It all seems simple, really, without looking far afield for agitators.

Unconquered Apache

Book News of the Day

A YEAR ago Paul I. Wellman, in "Death on the Prairie," told the story of the struggle, 1860-1890, with the plains Indians; the present volume DEATH IN THE DESERT: The Fifty Years' War for the Great Southwest (New York: Macmillan. $3) takes up the case for the Apaches and other desert dwellers; two chapters deal with the Taos Rebellion, 1846, and the Modoc War in northern California, 1871-73.

The name Apache is synonymous the world over with treachery, cruelty, maniacal fury, superhuman endurance and a high degree of strategical skill. Mr. Wellman finds this reputation to be well earned—but he also finds that in every case the whites struck the first blow, and that their greed and treachery matched those of the savages.

Mangus Colorado was made an outlaw by a foul attack on a party of his Mimbreños, invited guests at a feast; this by American trappers, who slaughtered men, women and children for the bounty which an exasperated Mexican Government was paying on Apache scalps. (Later the United States Government adopted a similar policy of extermination.) Cochise went on the warpath when a panicky army officer attempted to arrest him for alleged cattle theft. Victorio fled to escape being penned on a hated reservation. Geronimo embarked on his fearsome career of revenge after seeing his wife and three children deliberately and treacherously murdered by Mexicans.

The picture is relieved by the humanitarian conduct of a few army officers, notably Gen. George Crook, whose military genius, firmness and kindness were on the point of solving the problem when unscrupulous whisky peddlers undid most of his work, and greedy contractors forced his resignation. It was left for Gen. Nelson A. Miles to receive the surrender of Geronimo and send him to end his bloodthirsty career a prisoner of war at Fort Sill.

The Apaches were at home in the barren mountains and scorched deserts of the Southwest; they knew every waterhole; they could live on mesquite beans and the flesh of their worn-out horses; they could secure new mounts, arms and ammunition at any ranch—which they generally left a smoking, blood-stained ruin; they would scatter from pursuit like quails and hide almost as skillfully; and until 1882, when a treaty permitted mutual invasion in pursuit of hostilities, they had only to cross the border to be safe. This is why Ulzana, for instance, with from 15 to 40 warriors, led 1500 pursuers through 1200 miles of enemy country in four weeks, killed 38 persons, wore out 250 horses, and escaped into Mexico without losing a single warrior to the soldiers.

The plains Indians, once defeated, accepted their lot and tried like gentlemen to keep the peace they had made. The Apaches were, and are, sullen and resentful, overpowered but not defeated. Although Mr. Wellman, who was born on a Cheyenne reservation, is possibly overindignant in relating the red man's wrongs, it is certainly true that, had the white man practiced the spirit of his doctrine, the inevitable clash of races on the North American continent might have been adjusted more justly and with far less bitterness.

The book is compiled from secondary sources, and is journalistic rather than scholarly. But it is good journalism, and an eloquent indictment of white policy.

K. C. K.

Mirror of Opinion

Free Press and Free People

THE only cure for darkness is light. The only effective weapon against falsehood is truth. Where both are free, light and truth prevail. Where the doors are closed, what they shut out is light and truth. The right can be suppressed only by the cowardice of those who should defend it or by the despotism of powers that are afraid of it. . . .

We are now facing in America one of these fundamental conflicts which, once or twice in a century, test the fitness of a people to be free. The battle is between two political and two economic systems—between two ways of making our laws and two ways of earning our livings. If it is the solemn determination of the American people, after deliberation, to substitute a unitary government of plenary powers for the constitutional system of a federated government of distributed and limited powers, and to inaugurate an increasing measure of public instead of private business—that is their right.

But it is not the right of anybody but themselves to impose this revolution, either of government or of business, on the people. The choice, whatever it is, must be made freely and democratically. That means freedom of discussion and of opposition, . . . free speech, free press, free assembly, free organization. Those of us who are on either side will be rendering the greatest disservice to democracy if we seek to curtail this freedom to those who are on the other.—*Chester H. Rowell, in San Francisco Chronicle.*

Taking Bunk Out of Cigarette Ads

IN THE interests of truth, decency and propriety in advertising—and because it's about time somebody spoke out in this matter anyway—the Seattle Community Press Association has gone on record opposing the misrepresentation in the advertisements of a national tobacco company.

The blatant claims, shouted from magazine, newspaper and billboard ads, that cigarettes are useful equipment for successful athletes, are insults to the public intelligence. But worst of all, problems are being made much more complex for the high school coach, the teacher, the playground leader and the parent. It is certainly against all the rules of good taste and sound public policy to have it declared through a series of misleading advertising statements, that cigarettes are a boon to athletes. And this editorial is not an argument for or against smoking, either.

An aroused public sentiment can stop the use of such dangerous and obnoxious bunk. —*University Herald* (Seattle, Wash.).

Seems in No Hurry to Sit Down

Right or Wrong?

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you published a letter of Mr. Henry Wright giving an opinion and some figures regarding "mechanical men" replacing muscles of man today and "taking the bread out of his mouth," because, he says, man is too clever today. Apparently despaired by man's progress instead of being elated, unexplained ancient figures are used to argue a need to return to the horse and buggy.

Others seem to be sleeping on similar ideas of limitation, unable not only to keep pace with invention, but with the underlying reasons of invention.

Invention and research are certainly not confined to designing machines to put men out of work, any more than they are confined to developing guns to blow men up. Where one engineer may be designing a machine to reduce labor costs, two inventors (or engineers) are building or inventing a new idea or machine which may put hundreds or thousands of men into new work.

Does Mr. Wright think he could buy an automobile for $600, a radio for $10, a razor blade for a penny, if it wasn't for machinery? Does he think these luxuries were available to man before these machines came to help man? Does he think Mr. Ford could pay such wages as $5 to $7 a day minimum to common labor without ingenious machinery? Does he know Mr. Ford employs more men to build machinery to build his cars than he employs men to build his cars? Does he recall the starvation wages men received in Suez Canal building days (1869)? And did he forget how many men were required to build the machinery that was used to build the Welland Canal?

Comparing labor conditions of the Suez Canal with the building of the Welland Canal is almost like comparing the building of the Pyramids with that of the Suez Canal. The living conditions between the three changed about as radically.

Machinery for reducing labor costs is not designed to hurt labor. That isn't the motive, nor is it the effect. Such machinery is designed to reduce the prices of the product so that all labor may be able to purchase and enjoy the advantages of things that before were too high in price. Hence in most cases the increase in demand requires more labor to build the additional products, viz., when auto tires were $35 each the tire industry didn't employ the men it does today with tires around $8 each.

Limiting man's thinking instead of encouraging it is the very thing that is causing so much unrest. Russia is our great example of this, afraid of too much thinking. There you are shot if you are too clever. Man needs more freedom, not less, and machinery is relieving him of much of his bondage. Ideas are replacing ignorance, and no man can stop this progress.

Man was not made to dig ditches (till the soil). God gave him dominion and freedom, and he is gradually through ideas gaining this freedom. The V-eights will no more return to Dobbins than the farmer will return to his sickle. Hence I am prone to conclude this is a case where Wright is wrong.

Chicago, Ill. CHARLES TYLER

Republican Seeds for Farm Votes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Without the farmers, the Republican Party will not find it worth while to make any presidential campaign next year. The Republicans have got to hold the usually Republican farm vote of such states as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, etc., to make the race interesting.

The usual procedure of presidential campaigning will not suffice next year. The farmers are not likely to be won by the Republicans through a three-day national convention and a superheated campaign of two months.

For more than two years the farmers have been propagandized for the AAA as they never have been for any rural remedy before. So it is not strange to hear one farm leader remark in private, "I'm against the AAA as a long-time proposition, but if I were to get up and say so before a group of farmers in my town, I'd be mobbed."

The Democratic Administration at Washington had of itself no way of reaching the farmers directly. It found its link in the long trusted educational service attached to the state agricultural colleges and farm experiment stations. It gave over the job of putting through the AAA programs to the extension services and county agents. It is a huge and effective rural machinery, very close to the farmers, which the Government enlisted to work for the AAA. On top of that, Washington has distributed many hundreds of millions of dollars to farmers by giving them a subsidy raised from the processing taxes.

Does the Republican Party expect to overcome this handicap by a few months of frenzied speechmaking? Many of the farmers do not get the daily newspapers. Many do not have radios. Many will not be able to get to a single big meeting.

It is yet to be seen whether the Republicans will know how to reach the rural vote next year. It requires a new technique.

It is plain, however, that the party cannot wait until June comes around with its national convention, then mark time until the speaking campaign gets into swing in September.

If the Republicans are going to hold their farmers, they should start their rural campaign this fall.

They do not have to wait to see what their party policy on farming will be—what they have to offer instead of the AAA. They will first need to clear the ground for the Republican approach. Part of this preliminary work calls for a clarifying of disputed points in AAA propaganda and practice.

Much of the agricultural theory of the AAA is questionable, while its operation has shown a tendency to dislocate farming and has brought out other weaknesses not well known, according to a number of farm leaders and rural authorities. But farmers usually have heard only the one side.

Northern farmers may name the next President. If Republicans expect to harvest a good crop of their votes, they had better start seed sowing soon. OBSERVER

Chicago.

A World Peace Poll

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The prospective slaughter in Ethiopia is horrifying the civilized world. It threatens to be another Sarajevo, affecting all five continents. The recent canvass of British voters by Lord Robert Cecil revealed the extent to which 12,000,000 are ready to go in efforts to end war. They see that explosives and poison gas bear no relation to justice. They see that only organization of the nations, either in the present League or in an improved one, can save the world from ruinous anarchy and renewed depression.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom aims to secure over four times as many votes in the twenty-five countries in which they have sections. Fifty million signatures is their goal. They will initiate their campaign on September 6, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Jane Addams. Well-known speakers will be sent to every possible country. All groups, men's and women's, are to be enlisted. Their mandate calls on the sixty governments which have signed the Paris pact, declaring that they renounced war as a national policy, to stop preparations for war.

They know that disputes will always arise. But disputes are not war. They would have international action for disarmament and for economic co-operation. They know that disputes between nations can be settled peaceably. Civil wars and riots may break out after war between nations ends. The first step is to prevent world anarchy and impoverishment of the peoples. Every town should have a meeting on September 6 and arouse the hopeless and inert. There are still many good Americans who are not squandering money on rum and races and are eager to be told what to do. For particulars they can write to the Women's League, 532 17th Street, Washington, D. C. LUCIA AMES MEAD

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Landscape and Confidence

By Harold Hobson

THE story of man's advance against fear can be seen in his changing attitude toward landscape and scenery. Thus, the popularity of the Scottish mountains and the sea-lashed coasts of Cornwall, being of comparatively recent development, marks a stage in man's progressing outlook as significant as the sayings of politicians and the activities of business magnates.

For centuries hilly Scotland was depicted as a wild and inhospitable country; today it is a happy hunting ground of innumerable visitors. Nor can the popularity of Cornwall be doubted, either. It is widely known as the English Riviera; the railway finds it an economic proposition to run its fastest expresses thither; artists congregate in ever-increasing numbers in such picturesque fishing villages as St. Ives; and troops of tourists approach the Duchy by road during the long summer months, and on mild days in winter, too.

But this was not always so. The eighteenth-century traveler, William Gilpin, set out to visit Cornwall, but got no further than Bodmin. He found it "a barren and naked county, in all respects as uninteresting as can well be conceived." Even in the early days of the present century, when W. H. Hudson went to spend the winter of 1905 in the far West, he was regarded as having somewhat unusual tastes.

It was in its way a memorable moment when men first began to look upon mountains, the characteristic scenery of Scotland, and see that they were beautiful. For seemingly endless centuries human thought in the West was able to discern in the great hills only symbols of terror and alarm. It is a significant fact that, as Ruskin noted, every landscape which Homer commends for its loveliness is one that contains a meadow, a grove, and a fountain. Not a single mountainous scene appealed to him as beautiful. Yet Homer himself was born among mountains. It is therefore not surprising that the Dutch painters, living in the plains, should also abhor the hills, and love to dwell in their work only on great flat areas of land. Even Shakespeare, so myriad-minded in his sympathies and appreciation, never praises mountain scenery; and Horace Walpole found it "horrid."

* * *

But in the eighteenth century men began to climb the hills. And so they came to look on them with eyes, not of fear, but of understanding and appreciation, and quickly perceived in them the beauty that had been hidden for twenty centuries and more. When Goethe wrote "on every mountain height is rest," he was registering not only a personal opinion; he was recording man's victory over an age-long fear.

The perception of loveliness which sends especially to the Land's End thousands upon thousands of visitors in these days, is similarly significant of the overcoming of a latent fear—the fear, that is, of want. For William Gilpin, though rather unjust to such parts of the county as he had seen, would have been right in one respect, at least, had he been speaking of Land's End and that part of the northern coast which runs for several miles toward St. Ives—that section of the country now most renowned for beauty.

Cornwall in this area is not "uninteresting," but it is certainly "barren." It is bare, wind-swept, sea-washed, and wild. It has few flowers or trees, and the air is plaintive with the wailing of the desolate gulls. Its hedges are not, as in other parts of England, comfortably made up of shrubs and bushes; they consist only of cold, hard, gray stones. Close to Land's End the few farms that force a sustenance from the ungenerous earth coweringly seek the shelter of chance depressions in the ground to shield them from the winds that everlastingly blow from off the troubled, waste Atlantic. The sparse trees that cling to life in this inhospitable soil are bowed and stunted, and seem starved and unhappy.

* * *

To the eye of the past, perpetually occupied with wonder whether the population was really going to press hard on the means of subsistence, here were poverty, barrenness, and the symbol of famine made plain and obvious. No wonder that men, facing the struggle with nature with no confidence, found scenery of the Land's End type chill rather than exalt them.

But this, too, has changed. The westernmost extremity of Cornwall has moved into a high place in the hierarchy of beauty. Men in the mass are no longer afraid of the earth's infertility, however far they may seem to be from individually gaining the best advantage from its riches. They know that, properly managed, their resources are such that there are wealth and plenty for everyone.

With thoughts released from preoccupation with the possibility of worldwide want, they can, and do, look on this wild scenery with clearer and more perceptive eyes. They see beyond its barrenness into its peculiar fascination and beauty, recognizing with their visitors the subtle grandeur of its desolation, the fierce magnificence of its rocky and dangerous coast line, and the salt, stinging exhilaration of the breezes that blow uninterrupted across 3000 miles of ocean. Land's End, like the mountains of Scotland, has triumphed over fear.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, AUGUST 21, 1935

Study in Inconsistency: Frowns for Direct Action in the United States, but Smiles for the Same in Communist Russia.

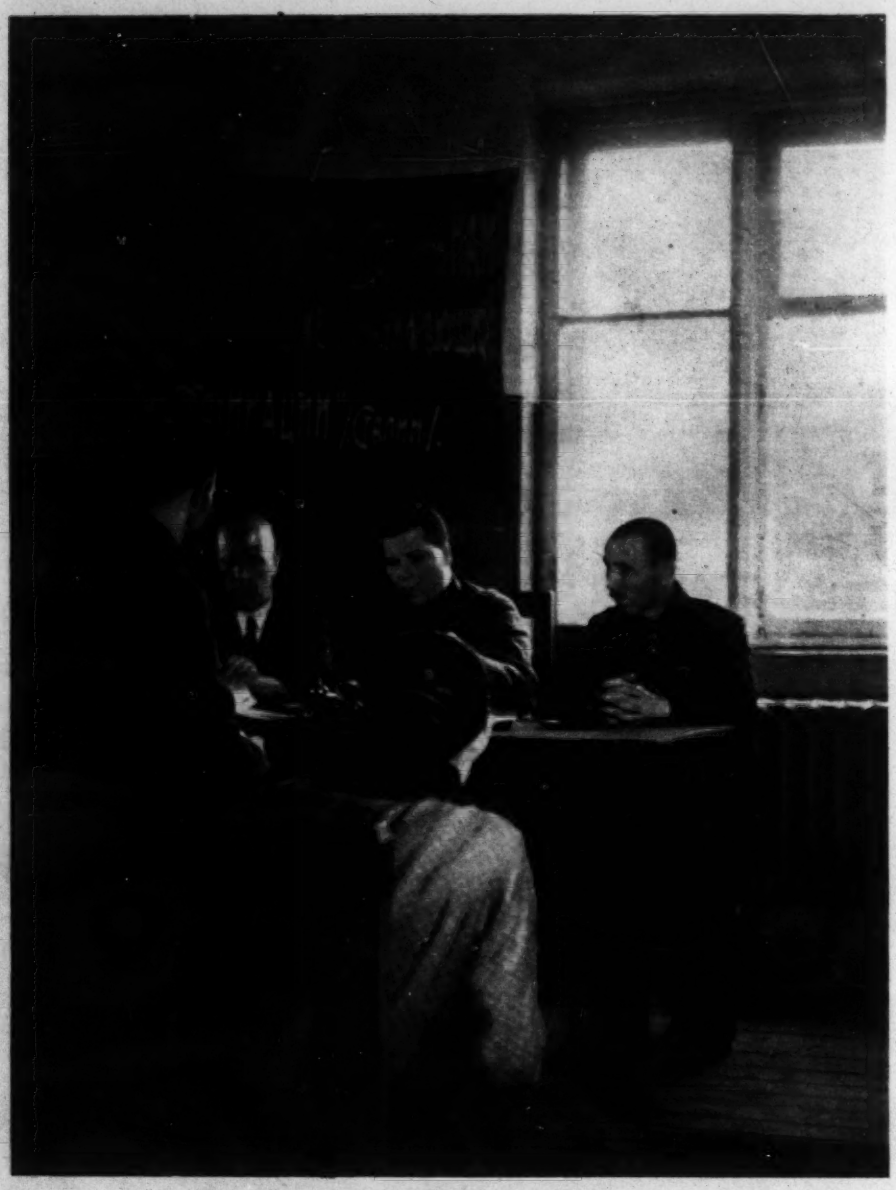
Coddling Communism

By William Henry Chamberlin

ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS by-products of the Russian Revolution and the Soviet regime is the double standard of morals which has come to prevail, consciously or unconsciously, in the reactions of many American and British liberals and radicals to events in Russia and to developments in other parts of the world. The standards of judgment which are applied to other countries are harsh and severe; those which are applied to the Soviet Union are mild and indulgent to the last degree.

Some of the results of this double standard of morals are highly strange and confusing. It is no unusual experience to find people who are hotly indignant over the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and over the continued imprisonment of Mooney who are simultaneously extravagant in their enthusiasm for a system in the Soviet Union which, both by virtue of its underlying philosophical belief that the end justifies the means and by virtue of its constant and unchanging administrative practice makes it inevitable that thousands of people should suffer the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti and that hundreds of thousands, in forced-labor concentration camps, should be condemned, without anything that could be called due process of law, to an existence rather less enviable than that of Mooney in San Quentin Prison.

Professions of ardent sympathy with the underdogs of the individualistic economic system, with the unemployed, with striking industrial workers or farm laborers, are combined with complete indifference to the more acute and extensive sufferings of the more numerous underdogs of the Soviet system: peasants who are herded in concentration camps or driven to despair and starvation as a result of merciless ex-



JUSTICE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Three Judges in the People's Court, Moscow, Hear Evidence. The Banner on the Wall States That the Proletarian Dictatorship Is Completely Ready to Deal With Thievish Activities. The Last Line Indicates That the Statement Is a Quotation From Stalin.

ploitation at the hands of the state; engineers, agricultural experts and other non-Communist intellectuals who are consigned to prison and exile after star-chamber trials on fantastic charges of sabotage.

A keen critical sense in regard to social and economic evils which may be attributed to undue concentration of wealth in the hands of a small privileged class is habitually associated with complete shortsightedness when it is a question of the cruelties and injustices that naturally and inevitably arise when all power, political and economic alike, is concentrated in the hands of the small privileged class of rulers of the Soviet state, who are not restrained by the wholesome curbing and mitigating influence represented by freedom of speech, press and election.

* * *

One is sometimes tempted to wonder whether there is something about Russia that makes all sense of relativity fly out of the window when Soviet policies of repression are under consideration. I suppose that the anti-Semitic measures of the National Socialistic regime in Germany have excited about 100 times as much condemnation, at least in radical and liberal circles, as the so-called "liquidation of the kulaks as a class" in Russia. It is not my purpose to condone the race prejudice that has played a part in shaping German policies during the last two years. But there is such a thing as degree even in ruthlessness. In order to match the precedent set by the liquidation of the kulaks in Russia, Herr Hitler would have been obliged to drive every Jewish family in Germany from its home, to confiscate all their property, to send a large part of the Jewish population to forced labor under revoltingly inhuman conditions. The fate of the German Jews has been hard enough in all conscience. But no one who is familiar with Russian and German circumstances would be likely to suggest that it has been as terrible as the fate of the Russian kulaks, who, with their families, were the victims of an artificially stimulated class hatred that was as inexorable in theory and much more ruthless in practice than the race hate that has led to the plight of the German Jews.

I have sometimes wondered what comments would have appeared in liberal and radical periodicals if Mussolini had issued a law establishing the death penalty for theft, if Hitler had decreed that no worker might be absent from work even for a day without being liable to summary dismissal, loss of his living quarters and of his food card. I imagine that phrases about "reversion to barbarism," "enslavement of labor," etc., would not have been wanting. But the Soviet Government did issue two such laws, the decree of Aug. 7, 1932, establishing death as the penalty for theft of state property (which in Russia means almost all property), and a decree of November, 1932, clamping down the above mentioned severe penalties for absentee labor without, apparently, exciting a ripple of protest on the part of its foreign admirers, who would certainly have burst out in unmeasured indignation if any such laws had been promulgated in Fascist or democratic countries.

* * *

I think there are two main facts about Russian life on which practically all informed foreign observers would agree, although there is room for wide differences of opinion as to some of the details and as to the permanent significance of these two facts. First, Russia did make swift and undeniable progress in building up its heavy industries, its coal mines, its oil wells, its steel mills, its machine-making factories, and in starting new branches of industry which had been largely or entirely nonexistent before the war, in starting aviation, automobile, tractor, chemical plants, etc.

Secondly, this progress was purchased at a very great cost in human suffering and in human lives. If on the credit side of the Soviet balance sheet you would put the tall smokestacks of new factories, the contours of big new blast furnaces, the giant turbines of hydroelectric power works, on the negative side you would have to set down millions of victims of famine, enormous numbers of deported kulaks and other "class enemies" who were given the hard choice of starving or working for a subsistence minimum in timber camps and construction camps, a formidably long list of men of science and technical experts who were broken on the wheel of the sinister "sabotage" cases.

Now the liberal or radical has always been a man who, in surveying American developments, has prided himself on placing human rights above property rights. He has argued eloquently and convincingly that mere material development is of small account, compared with the types of human beings that are being brought into existence. He has burned with righteous indignation whenever he has detected a grasping corporation squeezing out the small businessman, the farmer who stood in the way of its ruthless expansion. He has laughed with scorn at Mr. George F. Babbitt's speech at the Zenith Rotary Club, which, incidentally, in some of its lyrical statistical passages, is highly suggestive of the speech which one of Stalin's first, second or third lieutenants might make at a Communist Party meeting in Moscow or Kharkov or Voronezh.

* * *

But on this question of human rights versus property rights, as in the issue of civil liberties and democratic methods of government, the liberal or radical, when he crosses the Soviet frontier, either literally or figuratively, all too often loses his philosophical bearings, strays into the wrong camp and strikes his colors. America's own industrial development has been marked by plenty of unsavory incidents involved in the fierce competitive struggle for wealth, in the ruthless upbuilding of new industrial empires. But, after making full and due acknowledgment of this fact, it still remains true that at no time did the faults and weaknesses of the American system entail the death from starvation of millions of persons, or, after the abolition of slavery, the wholesale employment of industrial serfs—the sole correct definition for the unfortunate people who are working under armed guard and behind barbed-wire entanglements in the numerous Soviet concentration camps.

I was recently present at an interesting informal discussion of main trends in Soviet development at a gathering of people who had all spent some time in the Soviet Union and possessed firsthand knowledge of conditions there. The discussion gradually sharpened into something like a debate; and the point at issue narrowed down to whether the country's progress had been worth the human cost involved.

"I grant that the famine was terrible," said the spokesman who was more favorable to the Soviet viewpoint, "but why go on talking about it? The famine is like the war; it is over and done with, and Russia is going ahead. I think it is a great achievement for Russia to have produced 10,000,000 tons of pig iron last year, for the first time in its history."

"Suppose a country plunged into a war, lost several million lives and then turned out a big increase in iron and steel," retorted a representative of the critical opposition. "Would you say that the war was 'worth while'?"

It certainly seems safe to say that if the new regimes in Germany or in Italy had demanded such far-reaching immolation of their peoples on the altar of national industrial expansion the reaction of our typical radical would have been swift, uncompromising and negative. It is only in Russia that he is more interested in the number of blast furnaces and in the output of tractors than in the number of famine victims, that production of pig iron and Diesel engines seems more important than statistics about forced labor.

* * *

I am sometimes tempted to regard this infatuation with Russia, this naïve belief that Russia, or, rather, its Soviet leaders can do no wrong and that any criticism, however mild, of the most obviously ruthless acts of the Soviet administration is somehow "bad form," as a kind of "Mississippi Bubble" of the intellectual world, an arbitrary socio-economic fashion that will sooner or later pass. Behind this bubble are several identifiable causes.

There is the emotional hangover from 1917 and 1918, when the Soviet regime could quite plausibly have been represented as a persecuted "underdog" in world relations. But 1935 is not 1918. The Soviet regime is today a firmly established and very "hardboiled" state, perfectly competent to defend its own interests. Emotional sympathy that might have taken the form of demanding a fair chance for the Soviets in the years of blockade and intervention from 1918 until 1920 might now be better expended in demanding a fair chance for their victims, the scientists and professors who have been crudely "framed up" in sabotage trials, the luckless peasants who have been sent in droves to chop wood on starvation rations in the timber and construction camps.

* * *

Then the word "experiment" has been, I think, decidedly overworked in connection with the Soviet Union. Of course the Soviet form of political and economic administration is an experiment. So is Fascism in Italy. So is National Socialism in Germany. So is Democracy in the United States and in those countries of northern and western Europe which, whether they are republics or constitutional monarchies, contrive to get along without the summary executions, the concentration camps, the gagged press and the other familiar attributes of dictatorship, whether of the Communist or Fascist model. The very people who are most anxious to excuse, to condone, to suspend judgment on the most outrageous acts of cruelty and violence in Russia, on the plea that an "experiment" is in progress, the issue of which must not be prejudged, are not sparing of harsh criticism of Hitler's or Mussolini's experiments or of the older American experiment in Democracy.

One would be foolhardy indeed to predict with dogmatic certainty what the future holds in store for Russia, or for any other country, for that matter. But the experimental quality of the Soviet regime would not seem to afford any valid reason for repressing a normal human instinct of sympathy and indignation in the face of such sweeping governmental atrocities as the "liquidation of the kulaks as a class," the great famine of 1932-1933, which the state could have prevented and did not, the widespread forced labor system and the recent wave of terrorist executions without anything that could plausibly be called a fair trial.

* * *

I was once asked after a speech whether it was not too soon to pronounce judgment on Russia's new system of collective farming. I replied that it would certainly be ill advised to predict with absolute assurance either what collective farming might bring to Russia or individual farming to other countries over a period of decades. But, I added, the judgment on the collective farming system of the millions of peasants who had perished during the famine which was directly associated with collective farming and with the ruthless methods which were employed to drive it through was certainly final and irrevocable.

Halos often are attributable to ignorance; and the halo around Russia is no exception to this rule. I recall how amazed I was a year or two ago when a man who has repeatedly visited Russia and conducted parties of foreigners there expressed bland ignorance of the fact that there were concentration camps in Russia. He had come to Moscow from Berlin and spoke of the hard conditions of the inmates of the Nazi concentration camps. When I remarked that Russians also did not regard such camps as desirable places of residence he asked: "Are there concentration camps in Russia?" When I recovered from my amazement at such a ques-

(Continued on page 14)

Taking the Tin Out of Canned Music

John Hays Hammond Jr. Registers a Dual Triumph in Art and Engineering—a Dynamic Amplifier That Completely Demechanizes the Most Ordinary Sound Recordings

By Volney D. Hurd

PERHAPS IT WAS THE challenge to achieve beauty in musical reproduction to match the beauty of his castle home and its site that led John Hays Hammond Jr. to perfect the brilliant invention on which he has just been issued eighteen patents. He might not agree to that directly since the "why" of inventions is an elusive thing. But the creative instinct which marks both technical invention and artistic achievement is the dominant note of this famous son of a famous father. And it was the same urge to create beauty in tone which also led him to build his beautiful castle - museum - home. That they should have happened almost simultaneously makes the only possible interpretation that of a joint expression of aesthetic joy, complementary and complete.

Long had rumors been coming in that Mr. Hammond had something which would make the reproduction of music at home literally leap from the inherent mechanized feeling of radio and phonograph music into a vitality only equaled by the actual presence of artists and musicians.

Art takes time for achievement. Invention does, too—especially when one must wait upon the pleasure of the United States Patent Office. Thus it took some five years for the Hammond patents to be granted. Since there was no wisdom in revealing the idea until this protection could be realized, Mr. Hammond did not let out details.

The patents out, he quickly lived up to his promise to call the writer as soon as the decks were clear. Up to Gloucester we sped on a typical misty New England summer afternoon. Out on as lovely a point of land as graces the Atlantic coast we drove through a curving leaf-covered driveway, to draw up suddenly at towering stone walls from one part of which a drawbridge held by great iron chains met the driveway.

Gothic was the tone set. We were to find later inside that the tone was a sustained one. The very rocks in the walls had obviously been chosen with care so as to give the weather-beaten, almost encrusted feeling that distinguishes the old castle walls of Europe.

On one side is a small wing which houses the Hammond laboratory and offices. On the other, another small wing in which the living quarters of the house and its servants are maintained. Mr. Hammond met us in the office and let us at once into the central part of the building.

Through a low masonry passage, dimly lit by aged lamps, we carefully stepped. Suddenly, as though we had burst into the out-of-doors, we stepped directly into the Great Hall.

"You see," said Mr. Hammond, "that is the way one should enter a house. The entrance hall should be so small that the size of the main rooms may be fully appreciated. Stepping from the great out-of-doors, any man-made hall would still seem small. The traditional passageway gives the true value to the rest of the house." A typical Hammond attention to detail, to having a reason behind every single step taken.

Here indeed was a fitting setting for the presentation of music. A miniature Gothic cathedral in its shape and exquisite proportions, the Great Hall stretches out for a length of 100 feet, is 25 feet wide and 58 feet high. A huge fireplace dominates one side wall. Looking up into the dark shadows above, one could barely discern the beams of the sloping roof, slightly highlighted by rays from a delicately designed stained glass window at one end, just over a small balcony. We were to be drawn to that balcony later when the music was played.

Mr. Hammond suggested that we see a bit of his home before he demonstrated his new electrical instrument. Delighted, we followed him. To even attempt to list the rare pieces of art he had brought back after five years' search in Europe and Central America would take much more space than this story can afford. Rare windows, an exquisite carved-stone bathtub from the home of an early great Roman personage, an unbelievably perfect set of the earliest known tiles with Christian markings and dusky olive wood doors carved with the artistry of centuries ago were but a few of the pieces on display.

Display is hardly the word. It suggests a stiff museum with carefully marked exhibits in long, dull rows. Mr. Hammond could never have exhibited his objets d'art in that manner. Everything must have its setting for the artist. So Mr. Hammond had architectural variation on his castle theme actually built in so that each piece would have just the setting to bring out its fullest beauty. It was not so much a sense of an exhibition as of turning back the clock several centuries and walking into a castle done in exquisite taste in architecture and furnishings.

THE GRAND HALL

Out in a courtyard a great pool was reflecting back the façades of two houses, rare bits of architecture brought intact from France. One of them from Amiens had been happily spared any damage despite the terrific bombardment of that city during the war.

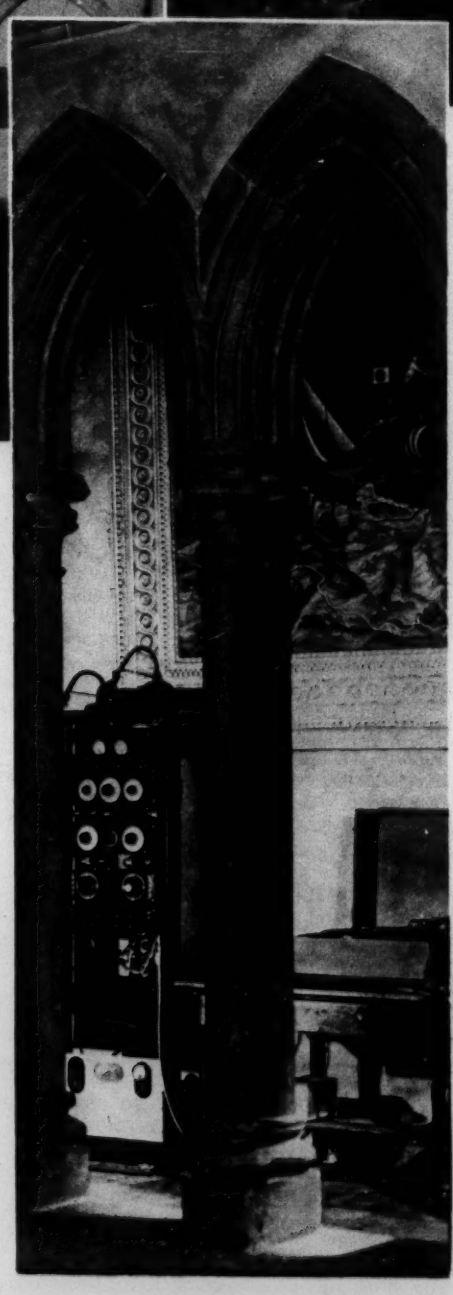
Then we went back to the Hall to hear the new sound instrument.

Mr. Hammond slipped behind heavy red curtains which screened a series of narrow arches at one end of the Hall. In a few minutes he stepped out. Suddenly, yet softly, a deep full voice came from the balcony. It was intoning a chant with a resonance that surely only a splendid singer in person could produce.

A Gregorian chant, it swept through that high arched room drawing one's eyes irresistibly to the balcony, confident that a robed figure would appear. None did, of course. It was a record-reproduced music.

Now ordinarily any record stepped up in volume to fill that great space would have been accompanied by a needle scratch which would have killed any illusion of the presence of an artist. But no scratch was heard. The visitor found himself holding his breath as he listened.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND JR.



THE NEW DEVICE

Then Mr. Hammond announced he would put on a part of "Zarathustra" played by the Boston Symphony under Koussevitzky. We had heard scratch eliminated. We had heard a rare sonorousness developed. But what about the test of a great symphony orchestra?

There is one great defect in radio or phonograph music. It is the lack of tonal range. In a concert hall one can hear the tiniest tones of a violin or the terrific smashing attack of a full orchestra double fortissimo. On the radio or phonograph this range is sadly reduced. Since volume contrast is a major method of musical expression, all reproduced music so far has been most inadequate. Would the Hammond device overcome this?

We had not long to wait. The strains of "Zarathustra" came down to us. Surely the entire Boston Symphony had been packed onto that balcony. Came sudden fortissimo kettledrum attacks. They were a revelation. The inventor of the drums himself never heard them sound the way they did on the "dynamic amplifier," as Mr. Hammond calls his new device. A surging resonance, a building up to stirring peaks, followed by rapid diminution from these heights marked every drum stroke.

Finally came the full double forte. It brought the illusion of actual physical pressure on one's head. Nothing less than a symphony orchestra it seemed could have produced that volume. Hammond had achieved it again! Besides color contrast he had reproduced true volume contrast.

Sound is measured by units called "decibels." The ordinary radio has a range of 35 decibels. A symphony orchestra will build up to 75. The Hammond amplifier gave that latter figure

(Continued on page 13)

Co-operation on the Campus

Co-operative Houses at Colleges and Universities Have Made Education Possible for Many Youths, and What They Have Learned of Unselfish Economics May Lead to a Better Social Order

By Bertram B. Fowler

IN A GREAT MANY COLLEGES and universities in the United States the depression did one thing to higher education. It made it higher in terms of existing incomes. Too high, in many instances, for shrinking family budgets and leaner purses. Scholarships and various funds in many cases have helped to pay the tuitions of students. But a lot of students found they couldn't eat receipted tuition bills. And they had to eat. They had to have places to sleep, and regular meals.

It was because of this that the depression, responsible for so many changes in our national economic and social outlook, caused a tremendous change in many universities and brought to light a new spirit among college boys and girls. All over the United States, especially in the western states, there has been growing up a strong campus co-operative movement. The students have begun to form voluntary co-operatives to meet the challenge of the times. They have been successful, so successful that hundreds of students have been enabled to continue the studies which were threatened by the economic crisis.

* * *

One of the outstanding experiments was that carried out by a student group in the University of Washington. The idea of a students' co-operative association was born in the spring of 1933. Mr. Walter Honderich, himself a student who had to earn the money for his education, was the founder of the movement.

Backed by the office of the Dean of Men, Mr. Honderich plunged into the venture and began to line up his prospective members. The field he was entering was large. Hundreds of students were making a valiant struggle to continue their college careers.

Like all co-operative ventures, this one meant starting from scratch. There were no funds to acquire and furnish pretentious quarters. For this was a project of and by the students themselves. It had to start small, and grow as the idea grew. It began with the collection of a $10 initial deposit to get the thing going.

When the student members began to arrive at college they found what it meant to do things the co-operative way. The first house was rented and the furniture was beginning to arrive. But there was painting to do. The students themselves had to clean and decorate. But slim budgets were pushing these students on. So they took paint brushes and went to work.

A lot of the students knew nothing about co-operation. They had experience only in a society where the individual worked to get what he could for himself. Under the co-operative plan he worked to get better things for himself and others. There were trying days and discouraging obstacles to overcome. But the sponsors of the movement did not weaken. They knew they were on the right track. So they pushed ahead.

* * *

The sponsors of this movement were working to spread the principles of economic democracy in American university circles. They were asking students to assume responsibility, to face practical situations and work out logical and practical answers. By this method they were not only meeting the present emergency but were pushing a system of education that included the ideal of co-operative community. They were implanting a new social and economic outlook.

The whole movement was founded upon sound business principles, and it was business that embraced the Golden Rule. These students were undertaking to feed and lodge themselves. Their leaders were delegated to purchase good food in the most economic manner, always giving preference to the students who had home products for sale. Work was organized and divided among members to eliminate unnecessary expenditures for labor. The whole operation was to be on a cash basis with a direct sharing of all expenses and savings with each member. Finally, all profit was eliminated by the crediting of surplus funds to the paying members.

H. Armstrong Roberts

COLLEGE GETS A CANDIDATE FOR A COURSE IN CO-OPERATION

The results were more than encouraging. The actual cost of board and room was cut to $16 a month. Many of the students who lived under this plan spent less than $325 a year on all expenses.

But the admittedly great savings were not all that these students made. From the beginning the group was truly co-operative. Old traditions of control and government were thrown overboard. In its place fellowship and sportsmanship were built up. These men were learning co-operation as a basis of daily life.

The idea spread from that one house to eight, until now co-operation has become an integral part of the campus life. There has been formed the Students' Co-operative Association. Last year the association kept two of the houses open and enrolled students and teachers to study co-operation during the summer. They were able to advertise houses that would stand comparison with those found anywhere. They were equipped with all indoor and outdoor play facilities, with spacious living quarters and beautiful living rooms.

These students were ready to declare to the world at large that they had discovered democracy as a philosophy of action. They were, by working co-operatively, cutting living costs, releasing more time for other activities, and at the same time giving the individual more freedom and a broader outlook upon life.

But this experiment in the University of Washington was no isolated one. Other colleges were on the way. In the University of Iowa the movement began with the Kellogg House in 1932-33. There was an immediate saving of $10 a month per student member. Savings to the men living in the first co-operative group were so great that the university administration immediately decided to make the plan available to other students who needed to cut expenses. When the college term ended this year there were 10 co-operative and semi-co-operative houses at the university.

At the Univeristy of Michigan a few years ago there were some students who could not afford to pay the $4 to $5 a week for board. They saw themselves having to quit school. But again there was a leader to start a co-operative movement. They rented some cafeteria equipment that had belonged to an organization which had attempted to run a profit-making cafeteria and had failed. They took the equipment from storage and began their experiment. When once they got started they decided to charge themselves $2.50 a week for their food. A big cut from $5. But that isn't the whole story. As the end of the semester approached they found that they had overcharged themselves. So they voted a three-week celebration. During those three weeks they ate without further charge, paying for supplies out of the surplus that existed.

In New Ulm, Minnesota, the students of Martin Luther College have been putting in a co-operative rooming house. They know what they are doing. They have their organization formed. They have 28 members. The work of the house is to be divided among them. Each student pays a $10 initial deposit. The rent will be $5 a room per month for seven months. At the end of that time they fully expect to pay $10, the figure of the initial fee, back in a patronage dividend.

The University of Idaho looked the movement over and decided that it was a good one, so the university sponsored co-operative houses. There are four of them now, operating to stretch shrinking budgets. Students living in the groups pay a monthly rental of $6 to $8, which covers the bare cost of operation and depreciation. The students hire cooks, and take turns in working in the kitchen and dining rooms. Food costs are divided equally among the members.

As a result, 200 students who had visions of having to leave college were able to stay throughout the last year. And, staying, these students have found fresh courage and inspiration for the careers that await them when college work is finished.

While this phase of co-operative effort is the latest it is by no means the only way in which co-operation is being used in colleges. Co-operative book stores have been fixtures in some of the older universities for years, selling many things besides books. The co-operative book stores at Harvard and Yale are examples. But in these instances there was missing the one necessary and vital element, democratic control. The students used the book store, but they took no part in its control or government. Therefore, it meant nothing to them.

* * *

But this latest move toward co-operative effort is intelligent and responsible. The students know what it is all about. Because of this, the movement sweeps forward. Scattered through the colleges of America are many forms of co-operatives. There are many book stores. There are several faculty buying clubs. Besides the co-operative cafeterias and housing projects there are miscellaneous enterprises for buying groceries, gasoline, coal and other commodities.

As the movement spreads through the colleges it takes on a deeper and more far-reaching significance than that of a mere method by which a few thousand students cut down expenses. It is the evidence of a rising tide of student co-operation. For these students, seeing before them the practical results of co-operation, carry the idea and the ideal back to their communities. Through this method they see a way out of the economic debacle into which the nation has been plunged. They see in it, not merely a method applicable to college problems, but a real philosophy of economic democracy.

The leaders in some of the colleges are already preaching this. They are telling the co-operative members that this organization is not just a form of subsidized relief, that the co-operative house is not just a shelter against the stress and storm of the depression, but is something which they can continue to use and put into practice. They are asking all these students to acquaint themselves with the vast worldwide co-operative movement which is remaking the fabric of so many nations. They are striving to establish groups to push the sound co-operative idea.

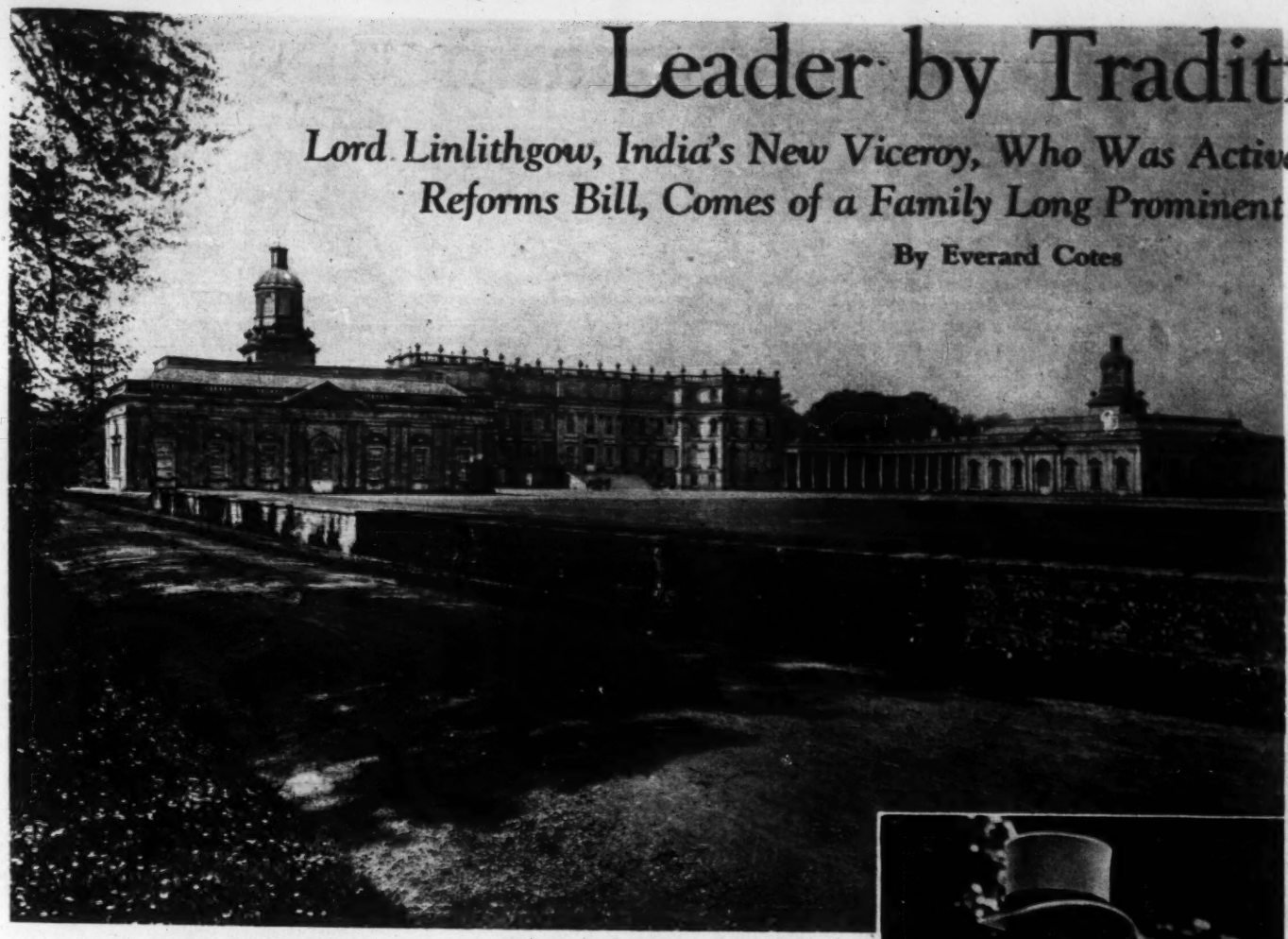
In doing this these leaders are quick to point out that at last they are doing what should have been done long ago. They are linking the college to the years ahead of the student. They are teaching him a way of life, a philosophy which he can take into the world with him.

Because of this, say these same leaders, watch the graduates of the colleges in the years ahead. For these boys and girls are going to challenge the times. They are going out to become leaders in the co-operative movement in their communities, to take a definite part in the remaking of an economic system.

Leader by Tradition

Lord Linlithgow, India's New Viceroy, Who Was Active in Drafting the Indian Reforms Bill, Comes of a Family Long Prominent in British Affairs

By Everard Cotes



Both Photos © Valentine & Sons Ltd.

HOPETOUN HOUSE, SCOTTISH HOME OF LORD LINLITHGOW

LORD LINLITHGOW'S APPOINTMENT as next Indian Viceroy means that one of the chief draftsmen of the British Government's newly enacted scheme for self-government for the United Kingdom's Oriental dependency is now made responsible for putting this great project of liberation into effect.

Lord Linlithgow already has first-hand knowledge of the people of India. He knows the essential part which peasantry, constituting as it does the vast majority of the Indian population, must play in any future Government at Delhi. "Make no mistake," he said in a recent debate on this question in the British House of Lords, "that the rural masses in India, for so many centuries unchanging, are at last on the move."

He means to shape his policy to meet this in work he has to undertake in India, where, besides representing Britain, he will exercise extensive personal powers to prevent misrule until democratic institutions become firmly established.

* * *

The pageantry of four crowded centuries of British history is reflected in Victor Alexander John Hope, second Marquis of Linlithgow, a tall, pleasant-spoken Scotsman, who has served as President of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on the Indian Reforms.

Lord Linlithgow's home is at Hopetoun House, a beautiful eighteenth-century dwelling with lovely gardens sloping down to the Firth of Forth, a dozen miles from Edinburgh. Here one of his neighbors described him to the Monitor as "among the finest of the younger Scottish peers." Another neighbor said he was "absolutely unselfish in his desire to promote the public good."

Linlithgow, a small town in the neighborhood of Hopetoun House, was the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland in medieval days. It was there that Mary Queen of Scots was born. The old palace, built between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries, forms a square mass with low towers at the angles.

Lord Linlithgow has done valuable public work in a number of directions. Born 47 years ago, he was educated at Eton, served throughout the great war and has since taken a prominent share in British politics. In the capacity of deputy chairman of the Unionist organization he was at one time responsible for the whole Conservative Party machine. He was chairman of the Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce (1923), which committee laid the foundation of the agricultural marketing organizations now being built up in Britain. As chairman of a Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture in 1926-28, he gained extensive knowledge on the spot of the conditions under which the masses in India pass their lives. This has stood him in good stead in the still wider study of India he has since made in connection with the reforms.

The voluminous report issued by the Agricultural Commission has been the foundation of all subsequent government action on this immensely intricate question during the past six years.

* * *

Not the least of its importance has lain in its tracing the problem right back to its roots in the psychology of the Indian cultivator. "We have endeavored," Lord Linlithgow said in it, "to make plain our conviction that no substantial improvement in agriculture can be effected unless the cultivator has the will to achieve a better standard of living, and the capacity, in terms of mental equipment and of physical health, to take advantage of the opportunities which knowledge, wise laws and good administration may place at his disposal."

Behind this pronouncement lies the basic truth that the measure of advance, whether agricultural or political, that is possible in India is conditioned by the state of the civilization reached by those to whom reform is to be applied.

The statement is illuminating as indicating Lord Linlithgow's attitude on the vast problem of the Indian Constitutional Reforms, which are looked upon as a model for co-operation among the nations generally on a world-wide scale.

Defending these reforms at a number of public meetings, his frankness and sincerity have done much to reassure British opinion, which was at one time widely distrustful of the scheme.

One of his chief speeches was at a gathering in London, in December, of 1500 Conservative delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom. On that occasion his balanced and temperate account of the situation proved an important contribution to the Government's case in favor of the reforms. Speaking as chairman of the Joint Committee, he said that the safeguards that had been introduced strengthened the position against the possibility of the failure of the Indian ministers ade-

LORD LINLITHGOW

quately to discharge their duties. While refusing to claim that the course he advised would be free from anxieties, he argued successfully that it "followed the way in which the strength of Britain has always lain—namely that of the middle road."

The judicial atmosphere he has thus injected into a situation in which feelings on both sides had become heated has helped perhaps more than anything else to reconcile British public opinion to the far-reaching recommendations of his committee, which have been no less than to give autonomy to 350,000,000 people. The general view has been that no plan for which Lord Linlithgow vouched could be otherwise than reasonable and well considered.

The prominence of Lord Linlithgow's part in the scheme has been worthy of the traditions of the family to which he belongs. His father, the first Marquis of Linlithgow, was the Governor General of Australia when the Federated Commonwealth of that country was inaugurated. He thus created a precedent for his son, who, in presiding over the Indian Reforms Committee, has had to shape a still bigger federation within the British Empire.

* * *

The present Lord Linlithgow resembles his father in self-effacement. Correspondents who asked to interview him when the report of his committee appeared were told he was not seeing the press.

It is on record that his father was no less personally diffident. The late Lord Roseberry, when Prime Minister of England, said of the first Marquis of Linlithgow: "He regarded himself as unequal to high office but proved himself more than adequate." Adequacy, indeed, is a Linlithgow quality many generations old.

The faraway founder of the British branch of the clan was John de Hope, a merchant of Amsterdam, who first appeared in Edinburgh in 1537 in the household of Madeleine of Valois, Queen of King James V and mother of Mary Queen of Scots. This Dutch ancestry was so widely known that it was referred to in the British Parliament so long ago as 1867 by Benjamin Disraeli, the then Prime Minister. The occasion was a debate in which Mr. Disraeli's chief opponent was one Alexander Hope, a last-century relative of the Lord Linlithgow of today. Mr. Hope had slightingly recalled Mr. Disraeli's Semitic origin, describing him as the "Asian Mystery." Mr. Disraeli replied scoffingly in kind, by alluding to the "Batavian graces" of his assailant. The shaft was double-barbed. It aimed at both the ancestry and the popularity of the family. The Mr. Hope who was concerned in this wordy duel with the most formidable debater of his day was one of many members of the Linlithgow family who at different periods have risen to prominence in the state.

* * *

Sir Thomas Hope, Lord Advocate of Scotland, great-grandson of John Hope of Amsterdam, was one of Lord Linlithgow's direct ancestors. Sir Thomas took Cromwell's side in the civil wars of the cavaliers and roundheads. He told King Charles I outright that the Covenanters were "the most loyal and faithful subjects that ever a prince had." He was so influential that he was able to do this with impunity. A contemporary chronicler says though the King's Commissioner, the Marquis of Hamilton, found him "one of his greatest troubles" he "dared not dismiss him." Sir Thomas was followed in the seventeenth century by Sir James Hope, who was described as "a good and upright judge" and "a man full of virtue, who kept many poor and indigent people in labor."

Lord Linlithgow's great-grandfather, the fourth Earl of Hopetoun, was the close friend and one of the chief lieutenants of the Duke of Wellington throughout the long Peninsular campaigns against Napoleon. The Duke referred to him in a dispatch as "the ablest man in the Peninsular army." A more distant relative was Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, who served under Nelson. Another was Admiral Sir Henry Hope, who is claimed to have captured the United States frigate, President, off Sandy Hook in 1813.

The present Lord Linlithgow was brought up in the atmosphere of these great traditions.

From Harem to Parliament

Some Turkish Women Began Studying for a More Active Life at About the Turn of the Century, While the World War Period Brought Changes Extending Full Rights to All

By Princess Esma

Great-Granddaughter of Emir Abd-El-Kader, the "Napoleon of the Desert"

THE EVOLUTION OF THE Turkish woman has been a double emancipation; she has in less than 20 years broken the latticed windows behind which she was kept, and unveiled her face; she has obtained the right to vote—and she has triumphantly entered Parliament.

But was the Turkish woman really a slave, a plaything of men, a miserable being, before she left that mysterious harem which inspired so many writers and which was never fully understood by foreigners?

First of all, what do Americans and Europeans mean by the term "Turkish woman"? They mean Arabian, Circassian, Albanian, Persian, Georgian, Syrian women; in short, all Muhammadan women wearing a veil are called Turkish in the Occident. Naturally, that term is wrong, since all these aforementioned women belong to distinctly different races and have only one common link, that of religion.

But, as until the emancipation of the real Turkish woman all those women led more or less similar lives, let us go back to older days of Islam, even to pre-Islamic days, and study Arabia somewhat—since it was the cradle of Islam—and see in what conditions the Arabian women lived before the advent of Mahomet, that is, about the sixth century A. D.

About that period the Arabian woman was in a state of great inferiority. Not only was woman not considered as a human being, but the birth of female children was considered a great calamity. Arabs did not even shrink from killing girls as soon as they were born. Islam, preached by Mahomet during the seventh century, gave to women (in spite of what is believed in the Western World) the greatest rights, the rights which English suffragettes only obtained toward the beginning of the present century and which French women do not possess even today. For example, the Arabian woman could sell or hire or do anything she wanted to do with her own property without the consent of her husband; she could travel and undertake any transaction with the same freedom as her husband.

The Koran, which was not only a religious book but also the social and family code of Arabian society, always spoke of women as being the equals of men, and if it said to the latter, "You are the tutors of women," it meant that men were not superior or inferior to women but had to protect them and show them tenderness and affection. Moreover, in one sublime sentence, the Koran elevated woman to the pedestal which was due to her: "Paradise is under the feet of thy mother."

Arabian women were not veiled during those early days of Islam. They were entirely free. They took part in all the literary, social and political meetings. From the seventh to the fifteenth centuries, Arabia produced numberless women writers, orators, professors. Men were proud to say that they had learned such and such a science or art from a woman.

* * *

Moreover, the Koran ordered unity in morals, since it said: "Tell, O Mahomet, to the faithful men to cast down their eyes and not to look at them with unchaste gaze, and tell the faithful women to cast down their eyes and not to provoke them with the tinklings of the 'khalkhals' (khalkhals were the rings Arabian women used to wear on their ankles)."

It was much later, when Arabs got away from the simplicity and purity of their former lives, when their leaders began to spend lives of luxury, when morals became weaker and weaker, that Arabs introduced the system of harem. Here I would like to say that Americans and Europeans mean by "harem" the plurality of wives or, in other words, polygamy, while we Orientals simply call "harem" the part of the house which is only inhabited by women and where no stranger is admitted. In other words, in every Moslem household there is one part where a man receives his men guests, while the rest belongs to his wife, mother or sisters, in which they can receive their own women guests, or close men relatives, but which is forbidden to strangers of the male sex.

I would like to say a few words about the only part of Islam which Occidentals pretend to know: about polygamy. In fact, for most Europeans Islam is synonymous with polygamy. It is no wonder that they are surprised to hear that the Koran never ordered polygamy, since it says:

"You can marry one, two, three, or four if you can be just and righteous, but as it is difficult to be just and righteous, only one."

* * *

Equality of treatment of many wives demands not only large financial resources but also a superhuman temperament. It was only to be allowed in exceptional cases. Arab men, who had degenerated, took advantage of this restricted provision and suited it to their pleasure, just as they did with many other Koranic laws. What was the final and natural result? The seclusion of the Arabian women caused the degeneration of the Arabian men, and hence the gradual decline of the whole Arabic Empire. What better proof could be found of the importance of women's role in society?

J. Weinberg

PRINCESS ESMA

THEY DEPICT THE TREND IN TURKISH WOMEN'S DRESS Oroc Photo

WOMEN UP TO 40 YEARS ARE COMPELLED TO ATTEND SCHOOL Oroc Photo

The higher-class women in Turkey, at the end of the preceding century, started learning English, French and German, studying with governesses; they also took up the study of music and the different arts and became interested in philosophy, history and literature. Later, schools for girls, such as the British and French schools, and especially the American College for Girls in Constantinople, were opened, and many prominent Turkish women were graduated from the American College and through them contact was established between the Orient and the Occident.

* * *

Before the World War, the younger generation of Turkish women had already started wearing very light veils; some of them even ventured to accompany their husbands to Europe. They were so happy to quit their veils once they were on board ship and breathe the pure air unhampered just like other women!

When the war broke out and men went to fight, women had to take their places in the offices but, as it was hard to work with the face covered, they took off their veils and simply tied a sort of turban over their heads. That was the first important step. In Istanbul some veiled and some unveiled women could be seen. The few women working in offices surprised and shocked the old-fashioned, but they gradually started getting used to it.

Then Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, the present President of the Republic, entered triumphantly into Istanbul after having defeated the Greeks. He abolished monarchy and proclaimed the Republic, and forced men to wear hats instead of fezzes. Women were left free to choose the headwear they pleased. They gradually adopted hats, too.

Although there was no material need for the women to earn their living, they began working for the sake of novelty. I was one among them. I had been graduated as Bachelor of Arts from the American College for Girls and my head was full of American ideas of woman's independence. I wanted to do something, and I felt my career would be journalism. I sent an article to the Aksham, a French edition of a Turkish paper. The story was published, but not paid for. I did not lose courage. I went on writing. Before my obstinacy the director had to bow to the inevitable and pay! That is how I was the first woman journalist in Turkey. I loved the job because it was hard and demanded courage and pluck. Turkey was a new country that needed new ideas and new methods. I could bring to it the novelty of the New World in whose institution I had been educated. I was somehow the link between the American women and the Turkish women, and we needed the American woman and her experience.

The university opened its doors to girls eager to study for a career. Mixed schools just as those in the United States were opened. Today, there are not only women lawyers in Turkey, but also judges, chemists and engineers, municipal councilors, and 13 women police. This year Parliament opened its doors to women, so that we have 17 women deputies. The Turkish woman is thus politically ahead of the French woman, who does not even vote.

Thus, in less than 15 years, the Turkish woman has left the lazy, luxurious life of the harem for the active life of the Parliament. North America's speed has reached the other side of the ocean. Now we have nothing to envy the New World for, since the United States, which used to be a Paradise of Women, has another sister Republic where all women are queens: Turkey.

White, Black, Yellow

Shall the Races Live in Peace, or in Strife? Italy's Dispute With Ethiopia Provokes Issues That Give World-Wide Scope to Controversies Arising From 'Racist' Theories

By Lewis Rex Miller

BECAUSE MUSSOLINI'S legionaries are landing at an obscure port in the Red Sea, Harlem Negroes have been boycotting the Italians who usually sell them ice on hot summer days.

Because dark-skinned Italians are experiencing the hardships of an East African summer, little yellow men in Yokohama are complaining that they may not be able to sell their cotton cloth nor try to raise cotton in Ethiopia.

Because dusky white men are confronting black men along an undefined boundary in Somaliland, sun-browned Arabs are whispering revolt in the tents of the Senussi from Morocco to the Indian Ocean.

Because barefooted black men peer anxiously down on booted white men who are building roads into the highlands of Cush, a round-faced, sandy-haired little man from Moscow—whose Government is holding classes in the technique of Communist revolution for white men, black men, yellow men and brown men gathered from the four quarters of the globe—has brought the League of Nations Council together in Geneva.

Because white Christians are preparing to slaughter black Christians in the land of Sheba, little boats manned by swarthy Moslems engage in gun-running in the waters which parted before the children of Israel.

Because white Capitano Roberto Cimmaruto, commanding black Somalis, opened deadly fire on Ethiopians accompanied by a blond English colonel (the Anglo-Ethiopian boundary commission at Val Val), Scandinavian-built liners which have been carrying tow-headed Swedes across the North Atlantic are now transporting dusky Sicilians and Neapolitans to Massawa and Mogadiscio.

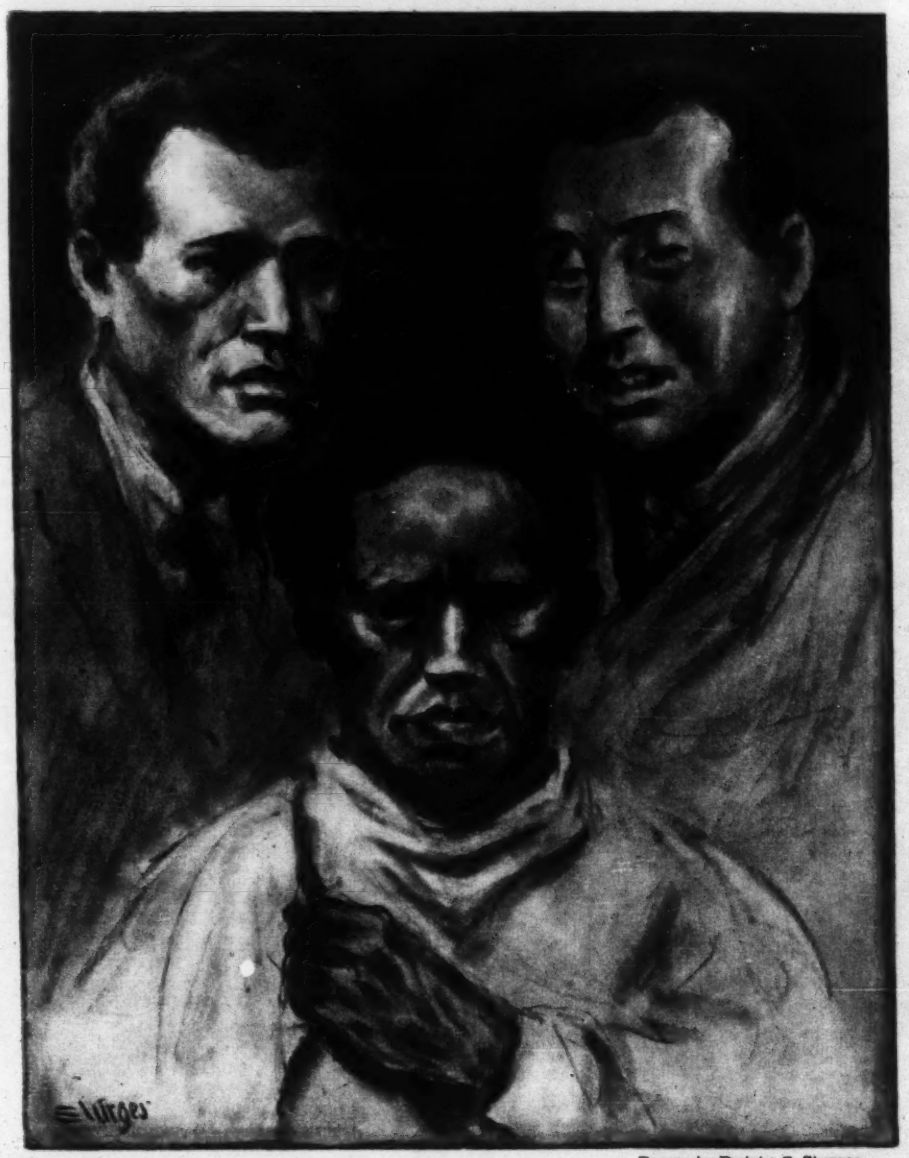
* * *

All this is merely another way of saying that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has called up racial questions involving white, black and yellow peoples, and given a world-wide scope to controversies arising from "racist" theories which in recent years have been confined principally to Germany.

It is merely another way of saying that, in this shrinking world, all races now impinge upon one another with a sharpness which, even a few years ago, would have been inconceivable. The principal subdivisions of the human race now live in such close contact with one another that they are confronted with a great decision. Shall the races live in peace, or in strife? The white man, the yellow man, the black man must decide.

Statesmen and nations must determine whether the future is to witness increasing bitterness between different racial stocks or whether, on the contrary, there is to be a friendly rivalry between men of different colors in the effort of each to uphold the highest ideals of the common race—the human race. If we proceed on the assumption that the gulf between the races is impassable, that conflict is inevitable, we are preparing for strife of unprecedented scope and bitterness. If, on the other hand, we cling to the truth that all men are brothers, regardless of race or color, we shall be making intelligent provision for the common good. This does not mean that the races must be amalgamated. It does mean that each shall have the opportunity to work out its own destiny, with due regard for the needs and capabilities of others.

The injection of racial considerations into the Ethiopian question is most unfortunate, for the underlying factors in that question are not primarily racial, but economic. Sir Samuel Hoare, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons on Aug. 1: "A war that claimed to be a war between the white and the black races will throw intolerable obstacles in the path of reconciliation and mutual understanding." Yet it is not surprising that racial and religious considerations have entered into the problem.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

First, there is the clash between white and black. Ethnologists explain that the true Ethiopians are really a white race, but there has been such a strong infusion of Negro blood—the very name "Abyssinia" is derived from an Arab word meaning "mixed races"—that to the world at large an Ethiopian is a Negro. Ethiopia is the only independent Negro kingdom in the world. The Republic of Liberia retains a nominal independence, but is actually dominated by American rubber interests. The tribes of Africa, outside Ethiopia, have been subjected to the rule of various European countries. An attack on Ethiopia, therefore, is interpreted by Negroes everywhere as an assault upon the last stronghold of freedom for their race. (This attitude is not altered by the paradoxical fact that Ethiopia itself was until recently the last stronghold of legalized Negro slavery.)

In the United States, this racial factor cannot but have repercussions, for American Negroes, transferred in recent years by thousands from the agricultural lands of the South into the industrial communities of the East and North, have become more and more jealous of the rights assured them by the Constitution—rights which have been successfully impaired in many states of the Union. Mussolini's adventure has thrown oil on unpleasantly smoldering embers in American cities. In South Africa, the West Indies and Latin America complicated racial situations are certain to be intensified by the echoes coming from the highlands of Abyssinia.

The yellow race intrudes itself into the problem in a peculiar way. A few years ago, it could have had no interest in events in northeast Africa. Today, that is changed. The Far East has become a neighbor of the Dark Continent.

Since the time when Japanese destroyers came into the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean during the World War, to act as convoys for allied troops on the way to India, Mesopotamia and East Africa, Japanese sea power has not been indifferent to the naval situation in those waters. Not far behind the Japanese destroyers came the merchant ships, and today Japan has a real commercial and property interest in Ethiopia—an interest which Nippon does not intend to see obliterated nor curbed by the Italians.

Japan has sent its colonists into every continent that would receive them. There are 250,000 in Latin America. Africa provides a field for colonization, and there are evidences that Japan intends to cultivate it. Ethiopia is the last part of Africa, apart from unsalubrious Liberia, where Japanese colonists could live without coming under the sovereignty of any European state. The population problem is even more acute in Japan than in Italy. In a sense, present events in northeast Africa are a clashing of two tides, a white tide rolling east and south from Italy and a yellow tide rolling west and south from Japan.

That Japan, the leading exponent of imperialism in recent years, should thus be brought into conflict with the European country which has chosen to follow its example, is ironical, but it is not surprising. Italy flaunts the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact as Japan has flaunted them, and the result is conflict between the two.

The origin of the Japanese interest in Ethiopia is obscure, but the interest is real, nevertheless. It has been manifested in peculiar fashion. A daughter of a Japanese viscount was to have married an Ethiopian prince about a year ago, but the match was broken off, at Italy's request, it is said. Not many weeks ago, the Japanese envoy at Addis Ababa was reported to have declared that his country intended to maintain strict neutrality as between Haile Selassie and Mussolini, but was promptly disavowed by his Government. It is said that Japanese have obtained large concessions for growing cotton in Ethiopia. It is said that khaki uniforms and munitions being used by Ethiopian soldiers come from Japan. Difficult as some of these reports are to verify, the fact remains that Japan intends to keep a watchful eye on the Ethiopian drama. The nation which deliberately held itself aloof from the outside world for three centuries is now keenly concerned with events everywhere. Even a clash between white and black has its yellow side.

The Sons of the She-Wolf have antagonized the Sons of Shem, as well as the Sons of Ham. Mussolini is in a fair way to reap the whirlwind as a result of his pose as protector of the Muhammadans. If King Abdulla of Transjordania may be taken as an authority—and he is well qualified to speak on the subject—the Arabs of Arabia, and probably their Moslem kinsmen of Africa and India, are much more eager to enlist under the red, yellow and green of Ethiopia than under the red, white and green of Italy. Certainly the Arabs of Libya will not be slow to take advantage of this Eastern diversion to renew the difficulties they have caused Italy in its largest African colony. A Moslem rising in Tripolitania or Cyrenaica would be a prime embarrassment for Italy.

Mahatma Gandhi has joined his voice to the chorus of protest against Italian aggression, saying, "India cannot ignore Benito Mussolini's threat against the dark-skinned people."

* * *

And now, out of this turmoil of races, what great truth arises? Certainly the fact that all races of men now live much too closely together to permit of fratricidal conflicts. Race problems no longer remain neighborhood problems; they tend to become almost universal in their scope. More humility is called for in the attitude of one people toward another.

What Gioberti called "the moral and civil primacy of the Italians" is being put to a severe test. The world is not convinced that a victory of modern armaments over a primitive people indicates a moral superiority on the part of the well armed. A belief in racial superiority which brings forth fruits of domination, violence and cruelty is a menace to world peace. Count Arthur de Gobineau, to whose writings may be traced much of the systematic racial intolerance which the world is witnessing today, was definitely anti-Christian. Many of his doctrines are utterly irreconcilable with the teachings of Christ Jesus.

Too often we quote Kipling:

> Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,

without going on to the next line, which reads:

> Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat.

The world is on trial today, on trial to determine whether its government shall be one of brotherly love or of hate. We are "at God's great Judgment Seat" daily. And certainly the time has arrived when East and West, North and South, White and Black and Yellow, can meet on the basis of common sympathy and understanding.

Sing a Song of

Dusty Sheet Music Sometimes Reveals Covers by S
Connoisseurs and Historians an Insight Into the Ma

By Mary Russell S

SOME WERE SENTIMENTAL, SOME WERE GAY—THE SONGS WE SANG IN BYGONE DAYS

Sheet Music Covers by Courtesy of Stanley O. Bezanson

HOME, POLITICS, DRAMA AND WHATNOT EXPRESSED IN TWO CLEFS

POPULAR SONGS ARE THE MAY FLIES of the musical world. Today saxophones moan, "I'll Never Say 'Never Again' Again," crooners breathe the words into microphones, and the man on the street whistles the refrain. Yesterday it was "Love in Bloom," and before that, "Shuffle Off to Buffalo." Tomorrow, we will be singing some other melody that—due to a combination of circumstances, human emotions and musical technique—becomes a song hit. But as quickly as the tomorrows become yesterdays, the majority of the melodies are forgotten and fall into musical oblivion.

Piled in dusty attic corners is a quantity of sheet music of the nineteenth century. It is, for the most part, popular music—songs that our grandparents and their parents, too, loved and sang. A few favorites, such as "Dixie" and "Old Folks at Home" have outlived several generations and promise to endure to a considerable longevity. Others have suffered a partial eclipse, only to be revived with gusto. "The Man on the Flying Trapeze," for example, has swung into our lives with the greatest of ease; in fact, with such ease, via the radio and the talking picture, that we wonder whether we or the people of the '70's have been more familiar with his mid-air flirtations. But we are quite unfamiliar with the majority of the songs which were in vogue during the last 100 years.

* * *

"Of course, there have always been a few people interested in old sheet music," declares Mr. Stanley O. Bezanson, Boston connoisseur of rare books and prints, "but it is only recently that collectors have turned their attention to it. Now libraries are undertaking the collection of sheet music, seriously and energetically. The songs are important in the study of American literature, and the music covers will always be interesting as examples of lithography."

The study of sheet music of the nineteenth century may be approached from many angles. Confining one's interest to the pictorial covers alone, one may trace the development of the lithographer's art. Going one step further, to the verses, he may learn what types of songs appealed to the nineteenth-century American mind. Otherwise, one may regard popular music as an index to the manners and customs of the people of the last century. There is no quicker route to the past than via the popular song, for it forms a sort of sub-history of the times, a more intimate approach to the lives of our forebears than a citation of dates and events. But whether one is interested in the lithography or the verses, he will absorb quite unconsciously a great deal about the people who sang the songs, for the study of popular music and social history are so closely interwoven as to be almost inseparable.

* * *

As examples of lithography, the prints are as interesting to the collector as those of Currier & Ives. The drawings are by no means crude or primitive. Whistler once deigned to decorate sheet music! One of his drawings is preserved in a music cover portraying two West Point cadets. The artist was well fitted to draw the cadets, as straightbacked and broad-shouldered then as they are today, for he was a member of the academy's class of 1855.

Winslow Homer, now famous for his marine paintings, illustrated covers for the Oliver Ditson Company from 1855 to 1857. One illustration attributed to him adorns the cover of "The Wheelbarrow Polka." The lines under the drawing are as interesting as the scene itself, and read:

> Major Ben. Perley Poore of Newbury, Made a bet with Col. Robert I. Burbank of Boston, on the Presidential vote in Massachusetts. The bet doomed the loser to wheel a barrel of apples from his house to the house of the winner.

g of Yesteryear

vers by *Such Artists as Whistler, and Often Offers* to the *Manners and Customs of Another Stirring Era*

Mary Russell Stetson

The Colonel won the bet and the Major started the next morning from Newbury (36 miles from Boston) with the apples (notwithstanding the Col. had promptly released him from the conditions of the bet) and arrived at the Tremont House the third day at 2 o'clock—where in the presence of at least 30,000 enthusiastic spectators the most interesting ceremonies took place between the parties.

The ceremonies must have been interesting to draw a crowd of 30,000!

* * *

The variety of subject matter of the pictorial covers is so bewildering as to defy classification. A few of the topics are: Ships, steamers, portraits, views, military exploits, comics, dancers, athletics, etc. It is interesting to observe how many of the songs were dedicated to people of more or less renown. By this means, the composer strove to immortalize the subject of his melody, for he considered the song a certain path to fame eternal. Incidentally, by dedicating his song to a popular hero, the author insured the success of his composition!

Other covers were utilized for advertising—advertising without any of the subterfuge that publicity agents employ today. An example is the "Petroleum Court Dance, Schottische, Polka, Galop and Waltz. Dedicated to the Ladies of the United States by the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company."

Drawings of street scenes and buildings give us a glimpse of cities as they were in other days. In Faneuil Hall, beaux and belles are shown dancing the polka in the rooms over the stalls where butchers now display their wares. Another cover displays the old Boston Museum, which housed the famous curios, and the theater where Richard Mansfield once played.

Portraits of Jenny Lind grace many of the covers of the songs which she sang during her engagement with P. T. Barnum from 1850 to 1852. The Swedish Nightingale was only 30 years old when she visited this country, and she had already sung her way into world-wide fame.

The "Log Cabin Song" pictures a typical cabin of rough-hewn logs—the rougher the better—and is "respectfully dedicated to the Whigs of America." William Henry Harrison's initials on the cabin door and the barrels labeled "Hard Cider" mark this song a relic of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," campaign.

* * *

A dramatic song, entitled "On Yonder Rock Reclining," pictures a piratical chap with a plume on his hat, carbine in hand, reclining on one knee, in the same restful position that a runner assumes just before the starting gun snaps him into action. This fierce creature,

Altho' his foes waylaying,
He fights with rage and hate combin'd,
Towards the gentle Fair, they find
He's ever mild and kind!

"The Mellow Horn," an example of the earlier lithography, is decorated with a hunting scene, framed by the convolutions of the celebrated horn. This "very popular song" was "composed and sung with rapturous applause by Mr. Jones." There seems to be a slight discrepancy between the enthusiasm of the "rapturous applause" and the anonymity of Mr. Jones.

The cover of "Sledge Quadrilles," almost Alpine with its snow-covered mountains, shows a horse drawing a sleigh that is reminiscent of swan-boats in the Boston Public Garden. The bark of the dog, the jangle of sleigh bells, and the shish of the runners through the crisp snow are all as clear as the visible portions of the landscape.

"Guard Her as a Treasure" is illustrated by a particularly touching scene. The mother, with melting gaze, admonishes her prospective son-in-law to care for her daughter, for " 'Tis thine the flow'r to cherish . . . and with cold neglect 'twill perish." The object of all the singing stands with downcast eyes, apparently the least agitated of the group.

In the days when horse cars ran on Tremont Street, the "Happy Family Polka" was a favorite. Papa, the center of the group, enjoys a thoroughly masculine privilege, reading the paper. In the background, a female relative plays the piano, while the rest of the family, including elderly grandpapa, are grouped about the fireplace. Perched overhead, cherubim guard the group. Even today, we have to admit, the picture is that of a definitely happy family!

Across the cover of "The Leviathan March" sails a strangely marvelous boat. "The Leviathan" is obviously marching to double quick time, for the five stacks emit clouds of smoke, the sails are stretched taut, and the side-wheel paddle churns the sea to a white froth. Truly wonderful are the marvels of the machine age!

* * *

Every interest of the day was represented by a song—there were comic songs for the stage, hearty ballads for the sailor and the working man, songs for the family parlor, children's songs, cheerless and funereal for the most part; political songs, drinking songs, and their opposites, temperance songs. Some were intended to be funny, and some that were not intended to be so sound uproariously funny today.

Many of the melodies were intended for family singing in the front parlor of an evening. Without the radio, the automobile, or the cinema, our forebears had to provide their own amusement. Instead of twiddling a dial, when he had tired of reading the Almanac, Great-grandfather Adams would ask his daughter, "Daughter, will you play us a tune?" Amelia would put aside the tippet she was knitting, go to the melodeon, and play as spiritedly as her utmost pumping would permit.

In a presidential campaign, the people not only fought, spoke and voted for their candidate—they sang as well! The battle between William Henry Harrison and Martin Van Buren provides plentiful evidence of the campaigners' belief that "music hath charms" to sway the country's vote. The Log Cabin Song is a typical song of this period. Another entitled "The Best Thing We Can Do" differs little in essence from "Keep Cool With Coolidge," in the 1924 campaign, or from the feeling behind the last election campaign.

The times are bad and want curing;
They are getting past all enduring;
Let us put out Martin Van Buren,
And put in old Tippecanoe.

A change of the Administration
Will be for the good of the nation;
For it is now in a bad situation,
So we'll put in old Tippecanoe.

Uncle Sam haint a cent in his purse now,
And matters are still growing worse now;
There's only one thing left for us now.
It's to put in old Tippecanoe.

The majority of children's songs, when compared with our gay tunes, appear unduly somber. School, however, was described as the most attractive place in the world, and the teachers as saints.

Though home is so sweet and our parents so dear,
There's a place from whose doors we wish not to rove;
Where teachers affectionate, kind and sincere,
Awaken our feelings to goodness and love.
School, sweet infant school, there's no place like school."

Nevertheless, we have heard rumors to the effect that Great-grandfather Adams disliked school, and even played hooky upon occasion!

A true-blue Yankee was always distinguishable by such words as "snum," "plaguey" and "tarnal." One song begins:

I snum I am a Yankee lad,
And I guess I'll sing a ditty.

while another goes on in Yankee fashion:

I wonder, by goll, what's the matter;
I can't get a sweetheart—I've tried—
But I sniggers, I could never flatter,
But the girls would all tell me a lie.

It is small wonder that British visitors joked at this garbling of the King's English!

* * *

A forerunner of our slogan, "Make the highways dry-ways," is the account of a sleighing accident, caused by drunken driving, which ends with the refrain:

But now I leave my wine and gin,
A life of temperance begin,
Because I know it is a sin
To drink when out a-sleighing.

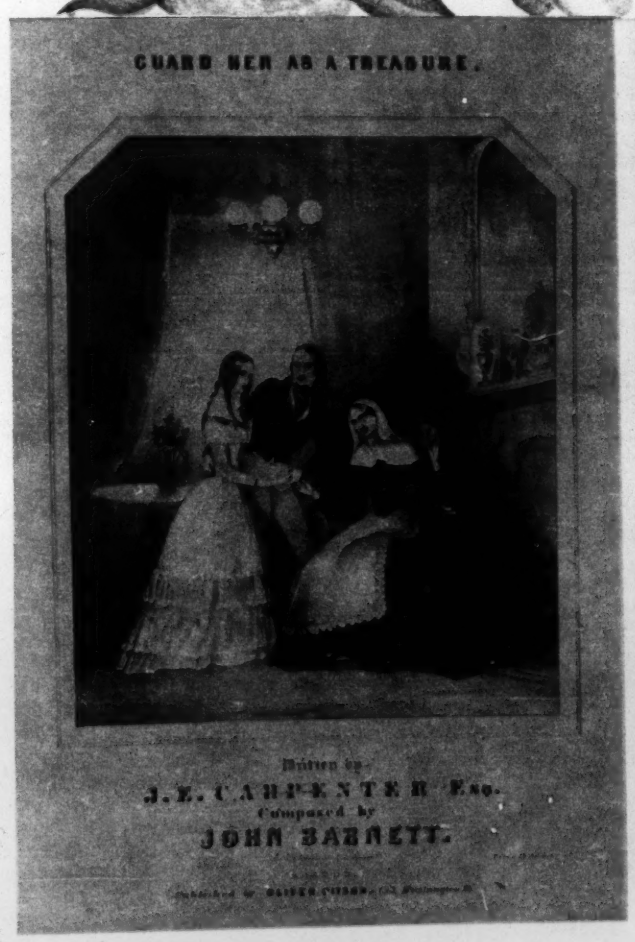
The coming of the steam engine and the steamboat produced a resistance to progress that is reflected in such songs as "The Hackney Coachman," who sings, "The railroads has ruined us," in much the same fashion as the railroads are now singing that the motorbuses and trucks have ruined them. A heart-wringing lament is:

THE WASHERWOMAN VERSUS THE STEAM WASHING COMPANY

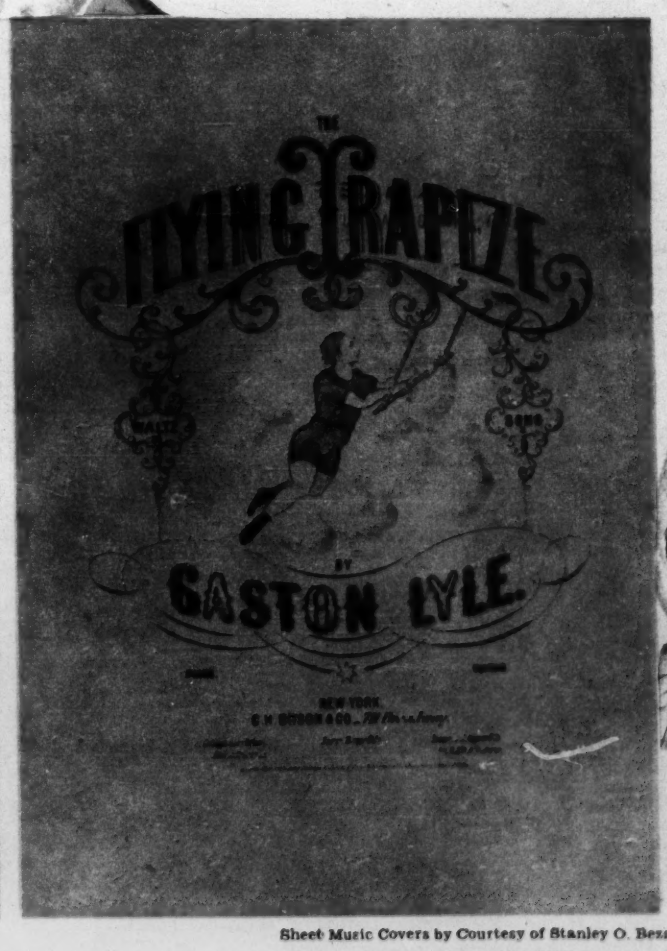
Adieu, my weekly wash, adieu.
A weeping heart thy loss bewails;
Perhaps I never more may view
Thy stiffened collars, draggled tails;
No, thou art fled—my only hope,
Thy smoke and dirt are lost to me;
Adieu to pearlash, farewell soap.
Oh, base Steam Washing Company!

Perhaps this ditty is the ancestor of one of our present wails against mass production.

In the songs of the past century we see reflected the intimate life of a people—their battles, their politics, their loves and their amusements. And if you are tempted to jibe at these samples of our ancestors' taste, read the words of some of our own popular songs! Many of them are quite as ridiculous as the Victorian ditties at which we chuckle. We rather envy the student who, after 100 years have passed, looks over the music of 1935. Let us hope that he will have an understanding, and a sympathetic touch.



PROTECT MY DARLING DAUGHTER



A WALTZ AS GAY AS THE NINETIES

Sheet Music Covers by Courtesy of Stanley O. Bezanson

Roadman, Spare That History!

So Say Embattled Residents of London's Hammersmith, Rich in the Picturesque and Fast Becoming "Fashionable," as Traffic Experts Threaten to Drive a Highway Through the District

By Godfrey Lias

NEWS OF THE APPOINTMENT of a London Traffic Planner who is to devise fresh outlets for the growing congestion on the approaches to the metropolis has been received with particularly mixed feelings in the riverside section of Hammersmith in view of the possible effects on efforts of local residents to preserve intact one of the few remaining sections of really old London.

Ever since 1920 this lovely strip of old-time buildings along the north bank of the Thames has been threatened by the road builder. Until this year the defense had succeeded in persuading the by-passers to pass by. But once again there is a horrific possibility that ultimately a road will be cut through the heart of old Hammersmith to make an alternative route to the new Thames bridge at Mortlake. Already it has been decided to fill in the picturesque little Hammersmith Creek at a cost of £19,000 and make a roadway of it.

* * *

Many of the houses in the threatened area date back a couple of hundred years. The tower of Chiswick Church at the western end of the danger zone was built in the fifteenth century. Kent House at the eastern end was the hub of fashionable Hammersmith years before the Declaration of Independence. Hammersmith Creek takes the story of the Thames back to the days of the vikings. Hence, as some believe, the name Hammersmith—Hammer's Hythe, hythe being the Norse equivalent for harbor.

The creek today is still spanned by a wooden bridge dating from the days of Bonnie Prince Charlie's rebellion in 1745. The little waterway brings the Thames right up to the very edge of King Street, that congested but once royal thoroughfare along which the monarchs used to drive on their way to Windsor. The creek, despite its associations, is not very romantic looking today. At low tide it is merely a streak of mud dotted with the wreckage of old bicycles and other junk. But when the tide is full, the creek can still recapture some of its ancient glamour. The anchored barges rise buoyantly from the mud and breast the water like the gulls, swans and other waterfowl around them.

These barges bear the stamp of real antiquity. There is one often to be seen at the entrance to the creek which is well over 100 years old. Its home is Rochester and its name Favourite. Up and down the Thames it plies with its brick-red sails, which have to come down with a run when it passes under Hammersmith Bridge, descendant of the first suspension bridge built in the London area.

History lies enshrined all along the path of the projected road. From Kent House at the eastern end, past West Lodge, which is said to have belonged to Nell Gwynn, the road, if it materializes, will be built over memories. For instance, a little to the west of the creek is Kelmscott House, a Georgian house which reached its greatest glory when William Morris lived there half a century ago. Here it was that the first Morris carpets were woven and the books printed which made the name of the Kelmscott Press famous right across the world. The new road would cut directly through the garden of Kelmscott past the site of the cottage where Turner painted so many of his sunsets, past the old inn, The Doves, where Charles II played bumble-puppy, parallel with the Upper and Lower Malls, across little old St. Peter's Square, which is really an oblong, driving the twentieth century across the heart of the eighteenth.

Today The Doves is best known as one of the signposts, so to say, on the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. But it still keeps the Merry Monarch's old bumble-puppy board. "Bumble-puppy," to quote the Oxford Dictionary, is "an old game resembling bagatelle, but played out of doors with marbles or 'dumps' of lead—nine holes."

So much for the Lower Mall. The upper, or Chiswick, end is a line of venerable houses with a tradition of famous occupants, among whom authors and artists predominate. Cowley, Pope and Gay lived there in days gone by. Leigh Hunt carried on the tradition in Victorian times. Today, there is Mr. A. P. Herbert and, until a few years ago, J. C. (now Sir John) Squire. The road would pass through the gardens which form an indispensable setting for these fine old buildings.

* * *

Chiswick Mall is one of two short stretches of the Thames where the tide is still allowed to climb the banks at will. Sometimes, indeed, the Mall becomes a waterway. That inimitable litigant, Mr. Haddock, M. P., who emanates from Mr. Herbert's study, once confounded the judges (in the pages of Punch) by deliberately charging a stationary motorcar with his motorboat on the ground that when the Mall is under water the rule of the road, which says keep to the left, automatically changes to the rule of the river, which ordains keeping to the right.

Opposite Chiswick Mall is the Eyot, where change is also uncomfortably stirring. The Eyot, or island, is a wild waste of rushes and basket willow undergrowth, where actually lives one of those shiest of British wild birds, the kingfisher. The Eyot also houses a pair of herons, whose favorite hunting ground is in the reservoirs on the other side of the river, where their arrival is the signal for a veritable hail of gulls, who consider the spot their own particular property. The Shuh-shuh-gah stands unmoved until their clamor subsides, when he calmly resumes his fishing. But how long he will continue to do so, now that the Chiswick Town Council owns the Eyot, is problematical.

Between the Eyot and the Mall is a stretch of beach and a grass-grown quay, where at low tide horse-drawn English carts sidle up to boats from far-off Holland and fetch away their modest cargoes. Plans are under consideration for a riverside promenade and an embankment as an "improvement." Even though the Mallites object strongly to being improved, they are having their work cut out to prevent it.

Poor old Mall! It will be sad if it has to lose its old-world flavor. London is moving steadily westward. New houses, new streets are wiping out old landmarks, as has been the fate of old landmarks throughout the ages. But in the case of Hammersmith and Chiswick the modernizers probably do not realize that in their unspoiled riverside region they have one of their best assets. Hammersmith and Chiswick during the nineteenth century came down in the world. Today, they have more than their fair share of slums and near-slums.

Recently imposing blocks of modern luxury flats have begun to make their appearance on the edge of these depressing areas. Hammersmith, in particular, is now spoken of as the next zone to be residentialized. It is on the list for promotion to the ranks of the fashionable quarters of London. Chiswick is close on Hammersmith's heels.

To such places, an unspoiled riverside like the Mall can be a real godsend. It gives a tone. It exudes atmosphere. It brings visitors from afar attracted perhaps by that asterisk which Baedeker awards so sparingly. It puts the district at once into the ranks of the arrived instead of forcing it to knock at the door and plead for admittance. It gives the cachet of aristocracy.

So, maybe, Messrs. the Borough Councils of Chiswick and Hammersmith would do well to look a little further toward the future before tinkering too much with the past. No doubt the citizens' league just established in Hammersmith for the defense of amenities of the borough will bring this aspect of the matter to the attention both of the local council and of Sir Charles Bressey, the presiding genius of London's road-planning department.

Peter Savary

WILL THIS BE BROKEN BY THE DIN OF TRAFFIC?

Chiswick Mall, Whose Rural Solitude Has Long Been the Inspiration of Author and Artist, Balks at Plans to Pierce Its Old World Atmosphere With Streams of Motorcars.

© F. H. Dann

HISTORY-ENSHRINED CREEK BECOMES DUMP

Once a Harbor for Viking Ships, Hammersmith Creek Is Here Being Filled In to Provide the Foundation for a New Highway.

Among the New Books

Beginnings of American Literature

The First Century of American Literature, 1770-1870, by Fred Pattee. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.50.

LIKE David Hume, Professor Pattee has written his history backward, so to speak. Having already given us two volumes which cover American literary history from 1870 down to our own day, he now begins with the period of the Revolution, when in literary culture America was but a dependency of Doctor Johnson's England, and carries the story down to the date where his "History of American Literature Since 1870" begins. The entire work, now in three volumes with independent titles, he intends (should it ever be republished as a whole) to call "A Literary History of the American People." But even this ambitious and comprehensive piece of work does not take into account all his writings on the same general subject. There is his special study of "The Development of the American Short Story" and there are articles and reviews beyond enumeration. There is his work as one of the editors of a quarterly publication devoted to the study of American literature. With extraordinary fidelity to the specialized studies to which he dedicated himself many years ago, his life—that is, his academic life, for he has also been poet and novelist—has been devoted to the study of the literature of his native country.

* * *

As a result he possesses a probably unparalleled knowledge of the highways and byways of the subject. He has read, needless to say, all the books of the American past that are remembered by everybody and has probably read nine tenths of those that are forgotten by everybody save himself. He is as familiar with the writings of Jeremiah Belknap and Susanna Haswell Rowson as with those of Washington Irving or Fenimore Cooper. He knows every corner of every district where a "regionalist" literature has sprung up. He has consulted the files of periodicals that for generations have gathered dust. He has read not only the books and essays of each era but the books and essays about the books and essays. While not losing sight of his intention to deliver final judgments (that is, as "final" as such judgments can be) from the point of view of the nineteen-thirties, he records also the judgments of contemporaries. Writers highly rated by their own generation and ignored by ours might provide melancholy reflection for a philosopher upon the vanity of literary reputations. But Professor Pattee has not time to be a philosopher; he is too busy in his appointed task as a chronicler.

* * *

So many facts are here gathered together that it is frequently difficult to see the forest for the trees and the trees for the leaves and twigs. In the effort to be exhaustive, so many minor writers and writers something less than minor are pinned down and classified in this movement and that school and the other coterie that there is often not space to do proportionate justice to the greater men. That is why this "History" is more useful as a work of reference should we, conceivably, wish to know something about St. John Honeywood or Lucretia Davidson, about the vogue of the annuals and gift-books, or about the rise of the magazines, than (which is more likely) if we wish to be informed about Hawthorne or Emerson or Poe. On the scale which devotes three pages and a fraction more to John G. C. Brainard and a page and a half to Grenville Mellen we should expect, were a just proportion observed, at least an entire chapter on Edgar Poe. But Poe has to take his chances along with a miscellaneous lot in the chapter where the "magazinists" are assembled together.

Regarded *sub specie aeternatis*, most of this gigantic fry would be invisible; only severe discipline in a sense of relativity enables one to see the importance of most of them. Yet the scientific historian cannot neglect them. They have had their day and ceased to be; but in his day each contributed his mite to the growth of American culture. Within the period here under review that culture was still closely dependent upon England; but in some of Professor Pattee's most entertaining pages we see the rise of resentment against English condescension and the beginnings of the determination to accomplish something in the United States which would be wholly native and free from foreign influences. For the growth of that spirit, with what results we all know, we must turn to Professor Pattee's history of American literature in the period beyond the point where this volume closes.

Ellen Glasgow, Whose New Novel, "Vein of Iron" (Harcourt Brace), Is a Book-of-the-Month Club Selection.

Old Family

Slaves Cottage, by George Locke Howe. New York: Coward McCann. $2.

AN OLD New England seaport town finds itself in the awkward stage of growing into a modern mill town. The "great family" of the town are forced to remain there by the inheritance conditions attached to their property. The Vandeleurs and their few remaining associates live like a party besieged, across from the teeming immigrant mill workers. Mr. Howe has named this town of his creation "Hope."

"Hope" furnishes a setting in which various types of stories might have been located. And as Mr. Howe has been writing this first novel, off and on, for 11 years, it does show two or three distinct breaks in tone. There is enough material here for several stories more elaborately handled.

"Slaves Cottage" is named from the former slaves house attached to "Beech Place." This house was later set aside for the younger members of the family who had not yet come into their inheritance. Middle age comes upon Henry Vandeleur and his charming, fragile wife and finds them still uselessly chained to Slaves Cottage.

The story opens in the manner of a leisurely, domestic novel of humor and insight and delight. The young daughter, Helen, has her own problems in finding a future in the changing town.

But here Mr. Howe shifts the emphasis. Henry Vandeleur is confronted by the old choice of inactivity or of activity on a plane the tone and methods of which are inferior and alien to him. The result is a compounding of plot and counterplot among the natives of "Hope."

The full characterization of the earlier pages is lost in the necessity of pursuing and winding up the story. By the time Helen's sweetheart re-enters the scene we have almost forgotten our first fleeting impression of him, and wonder that she had not done the same.

None the less, "Slaves Cottage" is enjoyable reading. The immigrant politicians of "Hope" are almost painfully convincing. Henry Vandeleur's nature changes with his experiences. These changes constitute a fine study and redeem the novel from its uncertain architecture and proportioning.

Pacifism Is Not Enough

Pacifism Is Not Enough—Lectures delivered at the Geneva Institute of International Relations. London: George Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d.

IT IS of course apparent to everybody that pacifism, as a vague intention, is not enough. The problem of peace has to be thought out. Thus one may, as a pacifist, rejoice that 7,000,000 English men and women have expressed themselves in favor of taking "sanctions," of a military kind, against an aggressor; and by the same token, one may, as a pacifist, regret that so many people are presumably ready to enlist tomorrow as soldiers in what they assume to be the good cause. Obviously, when we have declared ourselves for peace, as we might declare ourselves for prosperity, or for fine weather, we have still before us the problem of how to obtain peace; and the solutions propounded are contradictory.

The present volume will undoubtedly help many readers to decide on issues which are sometimes difficult. The lectures are remarkably clear and interesting. It is a long time since I have seen such a capable team of expositors. There is, first, Dr. G. P. Gooch, who shows how nationalism has really existed since Joan of Arc but is now terribly intensified. "The supreme task of the twentieth century," he says, "is to adjust our ideas and institutions to the new and overwhelming realities of an interdependent world."

* * *

Then Prof. William Rappard, dealing with the small states, remarks that "small" in this connection has nothing to do with size. Outside the great powers, all states are regarded as "small." China is "small"; Brazil left the League because it was treated as "small"; India is, for this purpose, as "small" as Panama. Some of the most respected of the League advocates urged that the League should be frankly built around the great powers; and though a compromise was reached, the great powers alone have permanent seats on the Council.

Prof. Alfred Zimmern, in his turn, handles the case of the great powers; one of his practical conclusions being that when the great powers are in disagreement, it is useless to refer a problem for solution to the League—which is, in part, the great powers. The League is not a world government, but simply an agency of co-operation. He makes the point that there is a right and wrong use of force, and the object aimed at is not to eliminate force but to moralize it.

French foreign policy is accorded a separate chapter by Prof. Etienne Dennery, as is the Chaco War by Señor Alvarez del Vayo—both of them able and illuminating. Dr. J. B. Condliffe deftly indicates the trends of recovery, while Prof. Robert MacIver admirably handles the questions of national economic planning and international organization, and Dr. Leland Rex Robinson explains the financial aspects of the New Deal. The connection between social justice and world peace is the theme of Mr. E. J. Phelan of the I. L. O. The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, M. P., expounds the Socialist view of peace.

* * *

Finally, Sir Norman Angell, whom one must regard, whether one agrees with all his conclusions or not, as the foremost and most logical of peace writers, contributes the lecture which gives its title to the book. Of course men generally desire peace. There is no need to engage in great campaigns of persuasion. What we have to reveal is why, wanting peace, men flounder into war. As he remarks, "wars are made by good men passionately convinced on both sides that they are right." My own feeling is that it is precisely the missionary mood of many pacificists which is dangerous. Sir Norman Angell makes considerable play with the fallacy of being stronger than "your prospective enemy." The "prospective enemy" has an equal right to be stronger than you. The absurdity of everybody being stronger than everybody else is so patent that the doctrine of superior defensive armaments is laughed to scorn by the author. "We all want peace," he writes, "and we all follow policies which make war inevitable because we do not see the relation between the policy we follow and the result in war." It is a problem of understanding. Pacifism is not enough.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BIBLES

for those who appreciate fine literature—for those who seek guidance and help.

Send for catalog or call at

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY

41 Bromfield St. Boston

THE "UNIVERSAL VIEW"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR goes news gathering on four different continents, and touches the fifth, with such understanding and sympathy that it becomes the friendly interpreter of all nations. There is no boundary to the Monitor's good will and keen perception. Its ideal is the "universal view" of men and events.

You too can gain the "universal view" by becoming a daily reader of

The Christian Science Publishing Society M-69
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send The Christian Science Monitor to me for period checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

Name .....

Address .....

☐ 1 month $0.75
☐ 3 months 2.25
☐ 6 months 4.50
☐ 1 year 9.00

☐ 6 issues (special offer) $0.25
☐ The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section for 1 year 2.60

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Common Sense and Moderation About the Anglo-Saxons

A History of the Anglo-Saxons, by R. H. Hodgkin. New York: Oxford. $10.

SO MUCH of the history written today is so very modern, so very ambitious and so very controversial that Mr. Hodgkin's calm, generous volumes afford great relief. "Leisure" is itself a word that in these days is subject to such controversy, and still contains such overtones of dispraise, that one hesitates to refer to these as "leisurely" volumes; but one can safely recommend them as companions for profitable leisure. Here at last is a work of history that can be read quietly, informally, legs crossed, or even propped up, and spirit free.

Mechanically, the Clarendon Press has more than lived up to its high standards. Since the consumer is apparently condemned to pay high prices for all books—except the safest and the riskiest, "classics" and "best-sellers"—it is good to know that occasionally he gets his money's worth. The illustrations—color plates, halftones, drawings—are numerous, excellent, and constantly lure the reader ahead of his text. The maps are quite as good, and quite as interesting and complete in themselves, as the illustrations. The type, in the best Oxford tradition, is both legible and beautiful.

* * *

These somewhat external virtues are only the most obvious ones of the book. Mr. Hodgkin himself has contributed the spirit that puts his work in the great tradition of English historical writing—and makes it readable. To attempt to define that spirit would involve at least an essay, if not a book. Several of its elements can be hastily catalogued: common sense, patriotism, humor, distrust of mysticism, and, in spite of a Froude or a Macaulay, detachment—the detachment, at least, of the good essayist, if not strict philosophical impartiality. Mr. Hodgkin's style is easy, comfortable, a bit donnish (he cannot resist a thrust at the modern mass examination system and its evil results in simplifying historical causation). He is not at all old-fashioned, except in the very pleasantest of senses.

Mr. Hodgkin's constant point of reference, of course, must be the work of the Victorians, J. R. Green, Stubbs and the rest. For more than 30 years, no considerable work of synthesis on the Anglo-Saxon period has appeared. From the point of view of the general reader, the origins of England have become a "neglected" period. Special studies, archaeological and philological, have opened unexploited materials. Even more important, the simple faith of the Victorians in their virtuous, freedom-loving Teutonic ancestors has been exaggerated into the Nordic myth and has become a thing no good don could cherish, and no true Englishman regard as quite good form. Without denying the solid merits of Green and his co-workers, Mr. Hodgkin corrects their enthusiasms and their gullibility.

He is in some ways extremely modern. By the time he finishes with his "Problem of the Jutes" these heathen founders of Kent, whom we were once taught to place comfortably in Jutland, have become a nebulously mixed barbarian group of uncertain origins and compound culture, on the whole the most "continental" or "European" of the invaders. Throughout the work, Mr. Hodgkin is quite willing to be undogmatic, even to the extent of being slightly confused, or perhaps merely properly aware of the complexity of any given historical pattern.

On many matters Mr. Hodgkin has brought before the general reader information hitherto available only for the specialist—on "sub-Roman" Britain of the fifth century, on the previous wanderings of the Saxon peoples, on their political and social organization (their class lines were more fixed, their kings and nobles more powerful, their "unfree" classes more numerous, their society less democratic than the Victorians believed), on their conversion to Christianity, on their long struggles with the Vikings, on the personality of Alfred, at once so shadowy and so imposing.

* * *

Perhaps the point of greatest interest in the whole period for us today, with our inevitable sociological preoccupations, is the nature of the Conquest. Clearly the Anglo-Saxon invasions of England were a part of an immense folk-movement of Germanic peoples into the Roman Empire, a movement comparable in some ways (however unlike in others) to the occupation of the New World by Europeans. Now the old view, in regard to England, was simple. The Anglo-Saxons descended *en masse* on the island, the warriors killed off the Romano-Britons or drove them into Wales and Cornwall, and then, with their own Teutonic wives and children, settled down in the empty land and built up a wholly new and wholly Teutonic civilization. No one, of course, could maintain that the Red Indian was a positive ingredient in the civilization of the North American Atlantic seaboard. He was wiped out, and the 13 colonies were built up with only a few echoes of the Red Man—the tales of Cooper, a few words like wigwam and mugwump, a few dishes like succotash. According to Green, the Anglo-Saxon invasions accomplished a similar alteration in Britain. England was to Britain as New England was to the land of Pequots, Narragansetts, etc.

* * *

Mr. Hodgkin is far less sweeping. He does not think it likely that the invading warrior classes disdained the help of enslaved British peasants. He believes that even in London large numbers of Romano-British survived and mixed with the invaders. Language and institutions he grants were completely Germanized; but racially he is willing to admit considerable Celtic survival. Gildas, the British monk who is the chief written authority for the bloody extermination of the Romano-British, he very aptly characterizes as a self-conscious prophet of the Hebrew tradition, writing jeremiads and not history. All in all, Mr. Hodgkin's attitude toward the nature of the Conquest is a triumph of common sense and moderation over race pride.

The present volumes take the story to the death of Alfred. Subsequent ones are promised to complete the story to another and more dramatic Conquest—that of the Normans.

CRANE BRINTON

Elizabethan Middle-Class Culture

Middle-Class Culture in Elizabethan England, by Louis B. Wright. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. $5.

IN THIS STOUT MONOGRAPH are summarized and co-ordinated the results of a colossal amount of reading in the literature and subliterature of the later sixteenth and earlier seventeenth centuries. The material that has been controlled is, some of it, familiar enough but much of it is difficult of access. The immense resources of the Huntington Library in California, of which Dr. Wright is a member of the research staff, have been supplemented at the British Museum and at Oxford.

The lines of distinction between one class of society and another, even in Elizabethan England where the stratification was much more clear-cut than in modern England or America, were not so well marked as to make it possible to indicate the upper level where the middle class left off and the upper classes began or the lower level where the smaller tradesman was not easily distinguishable from his social inferior. From the ranks of wealthy merchants it was comparatively easy to rise into the ranks of the gentry; and from the ranks of the less successful it was only too easy to fall into those of the economically derelict.

Nevertheless there is a rough distinction between the classes, and Shakespeare and his fellows constantly emphasize the need to maintain a system of social degree. "While the improvident poor degenerated into wretched misery," says Dr. Wright, "and the extravagant nobility ruined themselves with lavish entertainment, the middle class cultivated the virtues of thrift." These are the people with whom he has to deal.

The literature of edification bulked large in the reading of our ancestors. A preponderating percentage of all the books published at that period were on theology, religious controversy, Biblical exegesis and right behavior along the path to salvation. But the more ignoble virtues were not ignored and there were many manuals of instruction in diligence and thrift, in domestic relations and the proper conduct of a household, and in similar departments of morals.

Judging from the number of historical works that have come down to us, history would seem to have been much studied, particularly with a view to deriving a lesson for the future from the disasters of the past. There were grammars of foreign languages, a vast amount of translating (Tudor England was the golden age of translation in our literature), and a ready public for narratives of travel into outlandish parts of the world. The same curiosity that eagerly lapped up the travel books made a market for books revealing the strange world of natural science.

But the worthy middle-class householder of Elizabethan England was not intensely serious minded all the time; he had his moments of leisure and relaxation. To fill such moments (provided he was not a Puritan, which he tended more and more to be as the years went by) there was the stage; and Dr. Wright passes in review the elements of popular appeal in the old drama. There were also stories for amusement and various types of more or less serious controversial and satiric literature (such as that dealing with the position of women in society) and a vast amount of ephemeral literature—books and tracts and pamphlets—which fulfilled the purpose now served by our newspapers and periodicals. All this and much more—far more than there is space to relate here—is surveyed and codified in this richly documented history of the culture of our ancestors in the age of Shakespeare. It gives us a fuller conception of the kind of people for whom Shakespeare and Marlowe, Heywood, and Dekker, Drayton and Warner wrote.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

Four Women Novelists

Illyrian Spring, by Ann Bridge. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

The Curtain Rises, by Hilda Vaughan. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d.

The Unknown Eros, by Doris Langley Moore. London: Secker. 7s. 6d.

Follow Thy Fair Son, by Viola Meynell. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.

OF THESE four women novelists, three have made their principal women characters artists, and all four have given economic independence to their heroines. Miss Bridge writes decoratively of a successful woman painter. Miss Vaughan describes the experiences of a young Welsh girl who comes to London as a domestic servant and returns to Wales with a considerable reputation as a dramatist. Mrs. Langley Moore presents an amiable and capable woman musician.

Miss Bridge is partial to the upper middle class and to the leisured background their social position supplies. In "Illyrian Spring" her characters' emotional problems are worked out in comfortable and picturesque ease against the beauty and richness of a Dalmatian setting. Lady Kilmichael, wife of an economist, mother of grownup children and well known as an artist, reaches a family crisis which causes her suddenly to relinquish her responsibilities and to disappear from her family's sight, abroad.

* * *

She falls in with a young man suitably connected with the right social stratum and the two become firm friends. Lady Kilmichael, finding that the young man can paint and also, because of his youth, can help her to understand what appears to her to be the peculiar behavior of the younger generation, accepts the friendship with the charming disingenuousness of the well-bred Englishwoman. The worldly advice of a Viennese brings doubts, but the implications of the situation are gracefully and elliptically avoided. The author reinforces this weakness and escapes awkward developments by introducing a series of coincidences more suitable to farce than to a comedy of manners. A solution of difficulties and a wholesale readjustment of family emotions follow.

Miss Vaughan has chosen a more difficult theme. Her ignorant, attractive, intelligent and sensitive Celtic girl sets out to better herself. On her way to London she meets and falls in love with an irresponsible young actor who, in spite of his subsequent indifference, provides an object for Nest's loving nature to the end. Nest's path is never easy, for she takes life with passionate and unhappy intensity. She is less than a tragic figure, although a profoundly unhappy one. She learns to write, her plays are performed; but as with so many women, her personal history affects too strongly her work ability, and she is not a successful artist. Miss Vaughan has a highly intelligent understanding of human emotions but we think she fails to use this understanding to its best advantage by choosing a plot and circumstances which are not at all easy to make convincing.

* * *

"The Unknown Eros" has a lusciously romantic flavor though Zoe, when she finds romance to differ from expectation, is not overcome by the discovery. She resolves the conflict by finding compensation in music and this outlet establishes a new balance. Zoe is a charming creature, and we hope the music critics were justified in acclaiming her as a gifted composer but we are inclined to think Mrs. Langley Moore does not give sufficient attention to the sources of artistic inspiration and that Miss Vaughan has done a more adequate, if less pleasing, study of the conflict between personal feeling and artistic creativeness.

Artists are difficult material for novelists and reliance on the peculiarities of the artistic temperament often indicates a lack of inventive powers on the author's part. Miss Meynell has kept quite clear of any such temptations. Fine and delicate prose is her strong suit and there is tragedy in her theme of a man and women who love to the point of torture but who never succeed in reaching each other. We are not sure Mary is the rarefied spirit Miss Meynell suggests, but the variety and flow of her prose and her brilliant apprehension of emotional convolutions tend to blind one to her limitations in characterization.

E. M. V.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BIBLES

Corresponding in binding with pocket editions of

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

6½x4½x1 inches Morocco Binding (plain or self-pronouncing pages)

Black $5.00
Blue $6.00
Brown $6.00

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English and Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.

$1.00 a year, single copy 25c

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A CLOSE-UP OF THE AMPLIFIER CONTROLS BEING OPERATED BY A MEMBER OF MR. HAMMOND'S TECHNICAL STAFF. FOR A PRIVATE HOME THE AMPLIFIER WOULD BE VERY MUCH SMALLER.

..Canned Music

(Continued from Page 3)

without question. Elimination of scratch; extreme volume swing, always automatic; and tonal contrast swing, equally automatic; had turned reproduced music into something that equaled original playings if it did not exceed them. Thus the new Hammond dynamic amplifier.

Mr. Hammond, because he is artistic as well as an engineer, knows that few engineers have much sense of musical appreciation, a fact that has not helped speed up the betterment of radio and the phonograph. Give engineers measuring instruments—charts, graphs and dials—and they will announce an important result. But the simple human reaction which, after all, in the last analysis must govern all musical reproduction, is, he pointed out, usually lacking.

Mr. Hammond knew that with all his prestige in engineering circles such a radical idea in musical reproduction would bring little understanding from the engineering profession. So he reinforced himself, or rather his case for dynamic amplification, with letters from artists of such unimpeachable standing that no engineer could challenge the desirability of the invention.

Koussevitzky, Leopold Stokowski, Mary Garden, Lester Donahue, Henry Hadley and Jose Mojica are but a few of the musical celebrities who came unbelieving and went away stirred to a major pitch of enthusiasm.

Perhaps Mr. Hammond underestimated even the engineers. Lay listeners hearing the dynamic amplifier would be as swept by its beauty as would the great artists.

A typical point illustrating the difference between engineering and artistic appreciation is the question of loudspeakers as used by Mr. Hammond. An average engineer measures the output of a loudspeaker. If it will give a certain volume, that is sufficient. The fact that all that volume is unnaturally centered at one spot, more like an explosion than a smooth, well distributed sense of musical production, never seems to enter the engineer's head. But Mr. Hammond knows that the music must come not from violent explosion if volume is desired but from a spread of the source. So he uses 20 high quality 12-inch dynamic loudspeakers.

* * *

Of course, the Hammond Hall is great in size, but on a similar basis a living room 16 by 30 by 12 should have four speakers and a room half that size two—yet radio and phonograph manufacturers blithely sell one, figuring on price and "one will do." But it won't do as far as reproducing music naturally is concerned.

Mr. Hammond has his 20 speakers mounted up between the ceiling beams at the balcony end of his Great Hall. They are concealed behind fine copper gauze screen. Thus the sound seems to be generated in thin air just above the balcony. The speakers are well spread out so that the sound comes from a large basic area. This completes the illusion of naturalness.

The question may arise, "Of course, special recordings are used?" But this is not the case. Standard records, obtainable in any phonograph shop, were played in the demonstration. Mr. Hammond would not have it otherwise. His greatest hope is that this kind of music may be available for all lovers of good music everywhere so that they can use their existing record libraries to the full.

The Hammond Museum is dedicated to the sharing of beauty with people and is open to the public on special days. Mr. Hammond plans to leave it as a public institution eventually, after he has added more art treasures to those already installed. His income from inventions goes out immediately for further radio research and additions for his museum.

* * *

His hundreds of patents have been developed by engineers who work full time in his Gloucester laboratory. The development work on the dynamic amplifier was carried out by Ellison Purington, his chief engineer. Carrying an engineering staff and laboratory are part of Mr. Hammond's business. Besides selling his inventions he is a consultant to most of the big electrical companies.

A vast amount of work is done at the Hammond place at Gloucester, yet Mr. Hammond never seems rushed. He is slim, buoyant and poisedly animated. Invariably humorous, he turns many of his jokes directly on himself.

One never gets the sense that ancient works are being shown as Mr. Hammond discusses his treasures. His reference to Columbus comes as "these are the stones that came from Christopher's floor," the words dropping out as naturally as though he were talking about Bill or Frank next door. He brings a complete sense of life, of todayness to everything he handles. The knowledge of the archaeologist, of the expert on old things, is always balanced by the creative quality of a modern inventor working on tomorrow's things.

* * *

Interestingly enough, his home might be considered as completely representing the expressions of beauty of the centuries. From the twelfth to the seventeenth century is represented by the architectural beauties which best exemplify those periods, the eighteenth century by some splendid early American pieces in his own living quarters. ("When it comes to a style to live with, there is nothing like early American," he explains.) He has collected no architecture, furniture or art from today. This is a technical century. Most of its greatest contributions so far are in the electrical vacuum tube line. So he has his new amplifier to keynote this century.

But expressing the best in music of all ages, this amplifier fits perfectly into his early settings. Mr. Hammond has sought the beauty of each century. Having found it, he is giving it to others.

Just when this new invention will be available to the public rests with the commercial world. If it takes up these patents and starts work at once, we could all have smaller editions of the Hammond instrument next year. But such speed on such an aesthetic development can hardly be hoped for from commercial manufacturers of mass production machines.

The visit over (we had spent three hours that had passed like a few minutes), we headed for the tiny passageway on our way to re-expand in the out-of-doors. The sea played against great rocks far below, and beyond, through the rain, we saw waves breaking on the reef of Norman's Woe, scene of Longfellow's famous "Hesperus." Mr. Hammond watched us dash for the car, then waved good-by. We had seen, heard—and yes, felt—dynamic amplification. He turned to go in again and live with it.

Technical note:

To those interested in the technical, the circuit details of the Hammond dynamic amplifier can be roughly summed up as follows:

The tonal and the volume controls are handled through a sort of filter arrangement which, following every tone coming through, changes the bias of the amplifier tubes so as to get just the right increases and decreases at the exact moment.

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER
raises batter and dough just right—brings out the full flavor of the blended ingredients—and cannot leave any bitter after-taste.

12 WOMEN LEADERS *of the Past 100 Years*
Brief biographies and portraits, reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor, of women leaders chosen by votes of American women in Ladies' Home Journal poll. Includes biographical sketch of Mary Baker Eddy by Annie M. Knott, 55 pages, cloth 75c; paper 35c. At bookstores or direct plus 5c mailing for cloth, 3c paper.
Associated Authors, 222 W. Adams, Dept. 30, Chicago

The entire family will enjoy

KRE-MEL DESSERT

because

KRE-MEL is wholesome, pure and delicious. It appeals to everyone's taste and appetite.

KRE-MEL contains Dextrose, the important food ingredient which supplies the body with heat and energy. It is easily and quickly prepared.

Assorted Flavors

At All Grocers

Why darn socks all the time?

Too bad to miss fun because hubby's socks are full of holes! Why not cut down on holes with Lux? Lux keeps threads strong—live—elastic, so they stand strain ever so much better. Cake-soap rubbing—soaps with harmful alkali—weaken the threads. Lux has *no* harmful alkali.

LUX FOR MEN'S SOCKS—

. . Russia

(Continued from Page 2)

tion I tried to assure him that all the inmates of Germany's concentration camps would scarcely muster one shift at some huge Soviet forced-labor enterprise, such as the Baltic-White Sea Canal. Whether I carried conviction or not I do not know; but such ignorance, not in a casual tourist, but in a man who wrote and spoke about Russia and enjoyed some reputation as an authority on the subject, seemed to be inexcusable.

Unfortunately, ignorance of this kind is by no means uncommon, just among people who profess the keenest interest in Russia and who would seem to owe it to themselves to be well informed on the subject. I recently picked up a copy of a well-known magazine which was formerly considered liberal but now repudiates that designation and might be described as generally anticapitalist, without adhering definitely to any political camp. In this magazine, along with a highly apologetic, almost eulogistic, article about the recent Russian executions, I found a listing of four reasons why a Fascist regime, as compared with a Socialist or Communist one, should be denounced. These reasons were "a belief in the brotherhood and inherent value of man, a belief in equality, a belief in objective reason and science, a belief in material welfare."

I mentally checked over these unexceptionable beliefs in the light of Russia as I had come to know it. "Brotherhood and inherent value of man"—in a country of mass executions, wholesale employment of forced labor under conditions which would make the worst cases of exploitation in a western country seem mild in comparison, and artificially stimulated class hatred. "Equality"—in a country where today any Communist who put out such a heretical slogan as equality of wages would be certainly expelled from the party and most probably put in prison. "Objective reason and science"—in a country where every printed word is censored, where art, literature, science, politics and economics are in the bonds of cast-iron dogma, where anything Dictator Stalin might say, even though it should be the most palpable nonsense, would be treated as unquestioned and unquestionable truth. "Material welfare"—under a regime where, 17 years after the inauguration of the Soviet social and economic system, four fifths of the population, at a moderate estimate, have less to eat, less to wear and poorer housing than the average American or British unemployed.

* * *

Woodrow Wilson once referred to Russia as an "acid test" for the sincerity and good will of other countries. In a different sense I think Soviet Russia today might well be considered an "acid test" for liberals and radicals, for their ability to think logically, for the sincerity of their professions of humanitarianism.

The question might arise whether the attitude of a small group of people toward Russia is of any fundamental importance. If a certain type of liberal or radical (needless to say, in this article I am referring not to all liberals or radicals, but only to those who maintain the double standard of morals as regards Russia) gets an emotional stimulus out of believing that the Soviet Union is a kind of Mecca or Utopia, where all the world's problems have been or are being satisfactorily solved, why take it away from him?

It seems to me, however, that there are slight, but definitely harmful, consequences of the Mississippi Bubble of infatuation with Russia. In the first place, it diverts the necessary thinking about how to meet America's problems into a wrong channel. If there is one certain thing about America's own future development, it is that the United States, with its pioneer individualist tradition and enormously widely distributed sense for property, is not going the way of Russia, where the course of prewar political, social and economic development was about as different from that of America as it could be. Therefore, individuals who are preoccupied with Soviet political and economic formulas are virtually condemned to sterility, so far as exercising any practical influence on the trend of American development is concerned.

Secondly, while there is no "Red menace" in America, while it is fantastically improbable that Comrade Israel Amter or any other obscure local disciple of Moscow will rally the readers of "The New Masses" and hoist the Red Flag over the White House, an indirect menace of a different kind lurks in the present professions of contempt for political democracy, so fashionable in some left wing circles. In politics, as in physics, action produces reaction. Every outburst of left wing extremism simply plays into the hands of those forces, obscure but potentially powerful, which might, in the event of a severe future crisis, attempt to change the traditional American democratic form of government in a fascist direction.

In the light of what happened in Italy and in Germany, where the existence of a fairly strong Communist movement was of inestimable benefit to Mussolini and to Hitler, in rallying the frightened middle classes to the banner of dictatorship, it would seem that any American radical or liberal who deserts the platform of democracy and talks lightly of proletarian dictatorship is assuming a grave responsibility. For, given the American political and social setup, it would seem perfectly obvious that, once democracy were thrown overboard and a struggle of extremes set in, it would be the Fascist, not the Communist extreme that would emerge triumphant.

* * *

One may hope that the Mississippi Bubble of following the Russian will-o'-the-wisp will be pricked before it does too much harm. Perhaps Stalin will contribute to this end if he drives forward his present right wing policy with sufficient speed and vigor. Foreign admirers of the Russian Revolution who were willing to stomach any amount of violence when it was directed against individuals and classes which could be represented as "counterrevolutionary" may turn, like the proverbial worm, when opposition Communists are the preferred victims of the Soviet firing squads.

Apart from this consideration, it is to be hoped that one self-evident truth will finally make its way into the consciousness of those radicals and liberals who are not dogmatic Communists. This is that, just so far as they betray liberty in Russia by refusing to protest against Soviet acts of arbitrariness and violence, or even condoning or applauding them, they are betraying liberty all over the world and making more difficult the solution of present-day economic and social difficulties along lines which humane and rational people anywhere would regard as desirable.

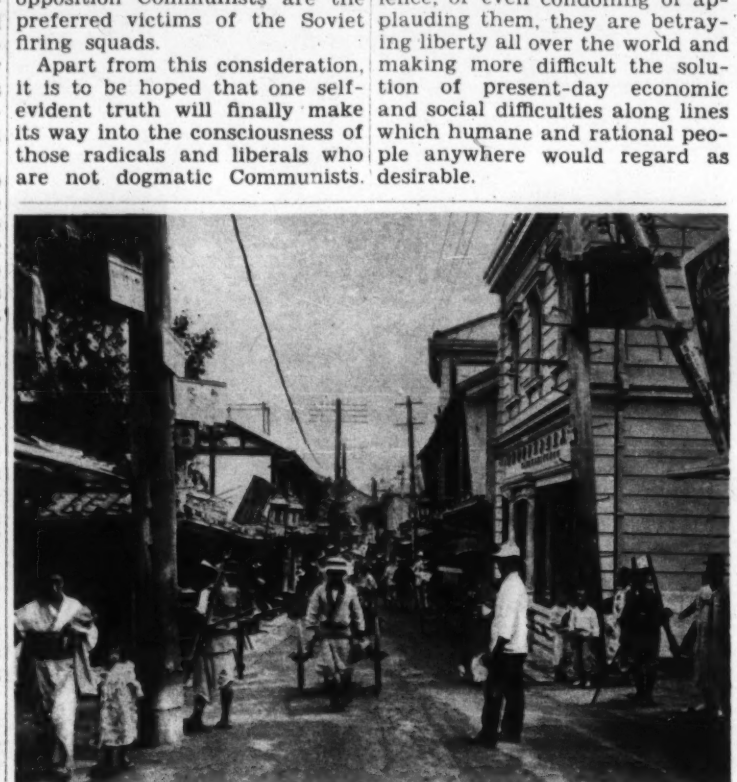
St. Margaret's

A New England school for girls emphasizing preparation for the leading colleges, but offering a broad general course including secretarial work, music, art, and dramatics. Modern fire-proof building on country estate. 60th year.

ALBERTA C. EDELL, A.M., *Principal*
Box 78 Waterbury, Conn.

ROXBURY

A Boarding School for boys, flexibly organized with instruction in small groups and personal attention to the needs of every student. A large faculty of skilled teachers (one for every six boys). Sports and non-athletic activities. Junior Department. Write for illustrated catalog.
A. C. SHERIFF, HEADMASTER
Cheshire, Conn.



By Burton Holmes, from Ewing Galloway

A NARROW SHOP STREET IN SEOUL, KOREA

Washday in Korea

IN KOREA WASHDAY IS a big affair. It may begin at sunrise and end at sunset—if one be fortunate. If not, then it may take two or more days. This is not because the Korean woman has such a huge wash. It is due to the fact that many of the garments are ripped apart before the laundering begins. And afterward they need "making up" again.

Few Europeans who come to Korea are impressed with the native method of laundering, nevertheless everyone admits the Korean housewife is the hardest worked washerwoman in the world. The washing is usually done in cold water, and often in running streams.

The process consists of pounding the clothes with paddles in the water until they shine like a shirt front from a Chinese laundry. Soap as we know it seldom enters into Korean laundry. If the clothes be very dirty a kind of native earth is sometimes rubbed on, but not otherwise.

In Korea the women folk have to wash about a dozen "dresses" for their husbands, and inasmuch as every man wears pantaloons so baggy that they come up to his neck like those of a clown, this takes the best part of a day to launder them nicely.

Like the Japanese, many Koreans rip their garments apart for every washing, and they iron them by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. Curiously enough the sun takes the wrinkles out of the garments, and some of them have quite a luster.

It came as a surprise to me to learn that very few Koreans sew their garments as we do.

They use a sort of fish glue instead, and, considering the climate is hot, the clothes seldom, if ever, seem the worse for being stuck together instead of sewn, though I once tried by hand at washing a Korean-made dress in true native fashion, and in less than 10 minutes the garment fell to pieces in my hands. I suppose I rubbed too hard.

Of all the nations of the East the Korean is perhaps the most dignified and the least commercial.

For example, the woman to whom I entrusted my laundry insisted on charging me more for the last article than the first although the last item was merely a handkerchief and the first garment a vest. I reasoned, I protested—but she was firm. Eventually I agreed, though I took good care that the last article next time should be a really big article. As a matter of fact, it was a bedsheet, but her charge remained the same as if it had been merely a handkerchief or a lace collar.

In Korea the owner takes her laundry to be washed; it is not collected. But I rather enjoy this. I drive my donkey into town and walk behind. All payment is in "cash"—there are no other coins, and 580 copper cash, a weight of about 18 pounds, make exactly two shillings. As the straw strings of cash are transferred from my donkey to the laundry the garments are loaded onto the animal's back. And again we set off. Some donkeys may be seen literally struggling under a load of cash—the price, say, of a fashionable new hat. But that is another story!

HILDA M. OPPENHEIM

Historic Carolina Town

Elizabeth City, North Carolina, is in the center of one of the most historic parts of the United States. Within 40 miles, and reached by boat or motor, is Roanoke Island where in 1584 the followers of Sir Walter Raleigh landed and where in 1587 Virginia Dare, the first white child of English parentage, was born.

Across from Roanoke Island is Kill Devil Hill, a huge sand dune, on the shores of the Atlantic, where Wilbur and Orville Wright conducted their first experiments with the airplane and where the Government has erected a monument.

Just outside Elizabeth City the first General Assembly was held Feb. 6, 1665. A monument also marks the site of the first public school in North Carolina.

North of the city is "The Old Brick House," a reputed haunt of the pirate known as Blackbeard. Beyond that is the Dismal Swamp Canal, surveyed by George Washington.

A close finish in the 100 yards! The Principia Upper School is a member of the "A B C" League, which includes three other private schools of comparable size and standing, in the vicinity. At the beginning of each school year all boys are classified according to age, height, weight, and semester in school, into "A," "B," "C," and sometimes "D" classes. Each group is represented by a team in interscholastic games of major sports, and each victory counts the same toward the year's total, whether it is won by the little "C" team or the huskier "A" team.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational

Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Not an Island . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Of course "The United States Is No Island," as expressed logically by H. B. Elliston in your issue of May 8. This ridiculous "island" way of thinking seems to be one of the dark ways that is helping to hold the world in bonds of misunderstanding. It is high time that such a progressive publication as The Christian Science Monitor brought it forward into the light of common-sense reasoning. . . .

Would it not be possible to unify the nations through their strong and young citizens by banding them together into an International Police Force?

To explain further . . . it is admitted that the weakness of an international World Court is the lack of a police force to carry out the ideas and ideals evolved for the protection and betterment of nations on this planet. Such a police force could be built up slowly but surely.

The first step would be to have a group of nations agree to build up a police force. For the sake of a name, let us call this agreement The International Alliance, and suppose that it was subscribed to by such countries as the United States, England, France, Japan, Italy, etc.

The International Alliance would be a practical organization under the jurisdiction of the World Court. It would be located in some "neutral" country, such as Holland, Belgium, Denmark. It would be housed on a sizable piece of land on which would be buildings and equipment for its various needs. In these buildings would be conducted a school for the International Alliance Police Force.

To the International Alliance School would go groups of young men and young women from each of the countries subscribing to the alliance. The countries would each send according to an agreed quota, just as they would substantially contribute to the work according to a division of responsibility by population, or some other unit.

It would be a great honor to be chosen for the International Alliance School. Only men in the armies, navies, or air corps and with very high standings would be chosen. Only women outstanding in their communities would be selected.

The men would go into the school with the same rating they held in their native countries in the armies, navies or air force. A private would go into advanced "Private Classes," a lieutenant into "Commissioned Officers' Classes," etc. These men would receive specially advanced training in their work under the world's most competent specialists. It would be a distinct advantage to a country to have its young men return to it with this higher training, and many of the men would stand in line for promotion at home after the two or three years of schooling were over. (They might even return to the school for postgraduate work and earn higher promotions.)

The young women would receive special work in quartermaster duties, clerical work, secretarial requirements, Red Cross work, canteen management, maintenance of peace, etc. All behind lines work would be given to the women, while all combatant work would go to the men. That would open up for both of them such work as motor transport, aviation ground work, etc. Women who had had such training would be unusually well fitted to work into governmental and civilian positions at home. They would have vocational training without cost.

On the campus these young people would live as would any other university group, as a friendly, well-organized body. That in itself would tend to break down racial and national antagonisms. Certain things would be required of them to further that end, such as to speak the language of the country in which the International Alliance School was housed, and to use that language in all classes and at meals. They would also pledge themselves to graduate from the school.

So that economic pressure could not force them to cut short their schooling, they would be paid a sum sufficient for their needs and for the maintenance of their families or dependents.

After the pupils had returned to their homes they would be looked upon with respect as "honor" members. They could wear certain insignia, and meet in groups like any alumni body. The graduates throughout the world would be held together by a publication sent out by The International Alliance to all its graduate students. The value of the publication to bring about and to hold international harmony could be immense.

Both the men and women, up to a certain age, would always be subject to call for international police duty. Exemptions could be arranged for both men and women where children, disability, etc., required it.

The reason for including women as well as men in this activity is to bring into play the influence of women, trained and alert as these would be, upon maintaining peace. The "honor" women would prove important factors in educating their own and their community's children against war, as they would have been trained for that work at the International Alliance School.

Should a country make war upon another country, it would be ordered by the World Court to stop, and to present the matter before the World Court for peaceful settlement. Should the country disobey, the International Police Force would be called out as a first line of defense to protect the attacked nation and to force a cessation of hostilities on both sides. This police force would be backed up by all the armed force of all the countries subscribing to The International Alliance. It would take a brave and blind group of statesmen to bring against their country such a powerful and quick-acting force.

Here it might be said, "Would not the combined armies of the alliance members be enough without the specially trained Alliance Police?"

No. The special training is to get these different groups to work together in harmony. Once called together they would all fall into place and act as a unit. The weakness of all "united" groups in the past has been the many squabbles that arose among themselves due to differences of language, race and customs, as well as national prejudices.

If an aggressor country were a member of The International Alliance the "honor" men and women of that country could take one of two courses . . . resign honorably from the International Police Force and take sides with the country, or declare a strictly neutral attitude and remain at home. In that way they would not be forced to fight their own countrymen. Should their country force them into action, that country would be automatically outlawed and lose all representation in The International Alliance and in the World Court.

Here is the moral value of such an arrangement. Would a government be quick to take drastic action to force its "honor" men and women into war? By so doing the country would be courting civil war, for this picked group, skilled in banding together to resist oppression, would be an important internal element to reckon with. Yet if the "honor" men and women were permitted to hold out of the trouble and remain neutral, the country would have lost some of its best trained workers.

Perhaps, you may say, "But a military force to end war!" True. Disarmament has been proved impractical for this age. Let the countries keep their individual armies and navies, which are just an expression of their fears and mistrusts. Dissolve not the armies but the fears . . . and the armies and navies will dissolve from lack of support. That can only be done by working in terms that are understandable to this fear-ridden age. By the time The International Alliance had shown its efficiency the countries would see the uselessness of their own great armies and navies, and could gradually lessen them as their fears diminished, until they had only a sufficient force to meet the needs of crime suppression and policing.

LUCILE H. SHOOP

Boston, Mass.

* * *

Making Money . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Magazine Section for July 24, Mr. Thomas E. Daley protests that there is no collective problem in the field of money, taking issue with certain statements in my article, "Some Light on 'Making Money,'" published in the Magazine Section, June 12, 1935. I suspect that the point of difference between us is not basic, since the remedy he proposes for conditions regrettable to us both is spiritual. It seems to me, nevertheless, that wherever men are transacting business, there the Christian ideal of fellowship and right thinking may be set up explicitly as a standard, its violation exposed for correction.

While my critic extols the virtue of "keeping out of debt" it should be clearly seen that such a plan, strictly adhered to, would dispose of all usual savings accounts and investments, however orderly and conservative, since they imply someone's borrowing, according to our present system. One saves and his neighbor borrows the savings, which would seem to involve a necessary provision for old age, for example, so long as it must be privately provided for, in the main. Even Mr. Henry Ford, who has set up such a wholesome resistance to debt in industry, writes (in "My Life and Work"): "Borrowing for expansion is one thing; borrowing to make up for mismanagement and waste is another. . . . . I have no prejudice against proper borrowing."

As one primarily interested in spiritual solutions, I am still of the conviction that we must pass from self-interested thinking claiming to govern the lives of many—which is exploitation—to collective thinking in the highest social sense.

MARY BURT MESSER

Berkeley, California.

Contributors . . .

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN, Monitor staff correspondent, spent 12 years in Russia prior to taking up his station as news representative in Tokyo early this year. He continues recollections of the Russian social upheaval, following others which appeared March 27 under the title, "Postscript to Russia."

VOLNEY D. HURD serves on the Monitor's headquarters staff as City Editor, Assistant to the Executive Editor and Director of the Radio News Broadcasting Department. He specializes in articles dealing with developments in radio and aeronautical engineering. In the April 25 issue he discussed the radio-television newspaper of the future.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER, specialist in credit unions and co-operative movements, is a contributor to leading magazines on the subject.

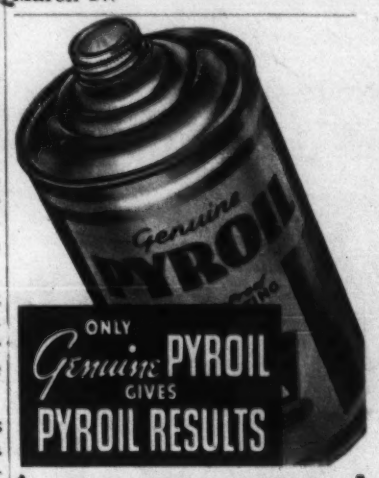
EVERARD COTES of the Monitor's London news staff turns from a personal appraisal of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin (Weekly Magazine Section, July 10) to present a word portrait of another distinguished man on the stage of British statecraft.

PRINCESS ESMA, the first Moslem girl newspaper reporter, is the great-granddaughter of the Sultan Abdel Kader, who nearly a century ago made Algeria a powerful state in North Africa. She won a scholarship that enabled her to study journalism at Rockford College in Illinois.

LEWIS REX MILLER, a member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor and Editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, has written numerous articles on international problems, designed to promote tolerance and friendliness among the nations. In the July 24 number, he discussed the imperialistic implications of Italy's East African policy.

MARY RUSSELL STETSON is a member of the Monitor staff in Boston. Her article describing the unusual enterprise of two Cambridge sculptors appeared in the Magazine Section, April 10.

GODFREY LIAS is a member of the London News Bureau of the Monitor. His last contribution to the Magazine was "Man's War With the Sand," which appeared March 27.



ONLY Genuine PYROIL GIVES PYROIL RESULTS

It is a decided economy to use Pyroil. In new car or old, you secure added power, smoother operation and better mileage. Valves are free. Rings are better sealed. Gears and bearings are safeguarded against damage. Nothing is finer for safe break-in.

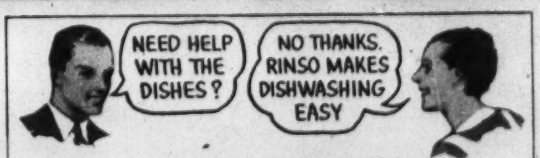
If your car is equipped with the new type alloy bearings, use Pyroil. Contains no harmful oils or acids. Coats frictional areas with a glossy, slippery surface of "dry" lubrication which becomes virtually a part of the metal. Makes the metal safely self-lubricating in emergencies of oil thinning, loss or failure. Cuts friction, increases power, reduces wear.

Use Pyroil regularly. Sold everywhere. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 759 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Look for this signature on every can. W. V. Kidder, President

I'D HATE TO HAVE THAT JOB IN THIS HOT WEATHER
IT'S NO HARDER THAN SCRUBBING AND BOILING CLOTHES
I'M GLAD THOSE SCRUBBING AND BOILING DAYS ARE GONE FOREVER
NO SCRUBBING? NO BOILING? WHAT DO YOU MEAN?
DON'T YOU KNOW RINSO SOAKS CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER?
I'VE HEARD ABOUT IT. I MUST TRY IT

NEXT WASHDAY
MY, THE KITCHEN IS NICE AND COOL TONIGHT! DIDN'T YOU BOIL THE WASH?
NO—AND I DIDN'T SCRUB EITHER. I SOAKED THE CLOTHES SNOWY AND BRIGHT IN RINSO SUDS



WHY scrub clothes on a board—when there's a quick, easy, *modern* method of getting snowy washes? Use Rinso. It SOAKS out the dirt. It gets clothes whiter—safely. Even stubborn cuffs and edges come clean with a little gentle rubbing between the fingers. That saves the clothes—saves money—saves YOU!

"Use Rinso in washers," *say experts*

Rinso gives rich, lasting suds—*even in hardest water.* No chips, bar soap or powders needed. Recommended by makers of 34 famous washers. Safe for colors. Easy on hands. Keeps them smooth and white. Grand for dishes and all cleaning. Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO.

Rinso

THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

One of First National's three modern bakeries where a large assortment of bread favorites are baked daily.

From these modern Bakeries

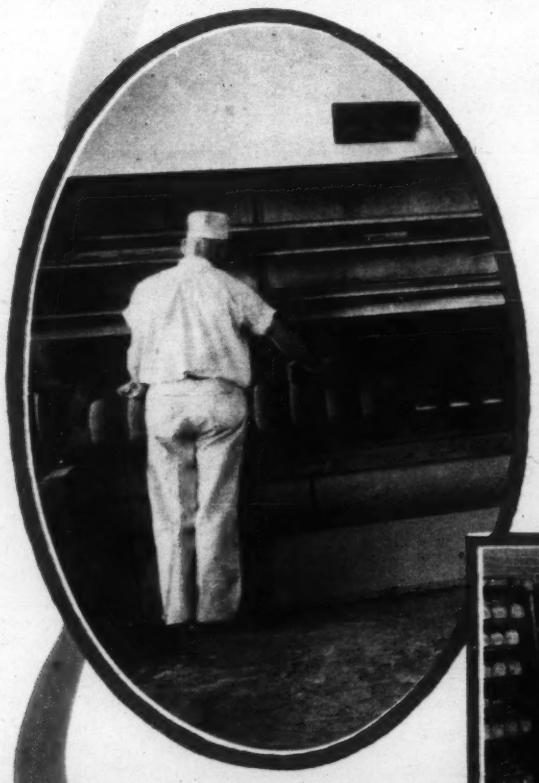
COMES MUCH OF

NEW ENGLAND'S DAILY BREAD

.. AND CAKE

A visit to any one of First National's three modern bakeries would be a revelation to every woman who buys bread and cake for the family table. Here you would see, amid spotless cleanliness duplicating that of your own kitchen, master bakers in immaculate uniforms supervising the baking of the thousands of loaves and cakes of every variety, which, every morning, are rushed warm from the ovens to the local First National Stores. Most of all you would be impressed by the vast ovens, equipped with every modern automatic device to insure perfect baking and absolute uniformity of quality, day in and day out.

First National safeguards the quality of its bakery products not only with the most scientific and sanitary baking methods but also by the use of only the choicest ingredients. Therefore we confidently invite you to compare the excellence of First National bakery products by going to your local store and selecting from the delicious variety of breads and cakes whatever appeals to you. Let taste be your test!



At the end of one of the large traveling ovens. These are 110 ft. long and continuously carry thousands of loaves of Prize Bread through the baking process.

On this selection table Finast Cakes are wrapped to protect their freshness, and carefully packed.

Girls in white uniforms sorting the cake orders for delivery to the various First National Stores.

First National Stores INC.

SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS